THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X—No. 10. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, JULY 13, 1868. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

EUROPE.

Mail Dates to June 30.

The Departure of Ex-Minister Adams from England.

Inauguration of the Luther Monument at Worms—The Pope's Allocution.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

By the arrival at New York of the steamship Bremen we have European advices to June 30.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Minister Adams' Departure—Future Relations of the Two Countries.

From the London Daily News, June 30.

On Saturday Mr. Adams sailed from Liverpool for America, after having filled for more than seven years the office of Envoy from the United States to the British Court. Wishes as kindly as the friendly welcome which awaits him in his own country will speed him across the ocean. Mr. Adams has, during the past eight years, been most strictly that which Mr. Cobden has sometimes been called—an international man. The services which he has rendered to his own country during his term of office were scarcely inferior to those which it owes to Lincoln and Grant. They were less conspicuous; history, perhaps, will take less account of them; but they were as real and as essential. Mr. Lincoln's single-minded statesmanship, Grant's military genius and dogged Saxon persistency would have fallen short of the success which they were the prime agents in achieving, if the Northern States had become embroiled in a war with England. That this catastrophe to both countries and both hemispheres, and, indeed, to the whole human race, did not befal, was mainly owing to Mr. Adams. The feeling on both sides of the Atlantic was such that it needed only occasion and slight stimulus to bring about a collision and war. Mr Adams mediated between the angry passions which raged in England and America. In doing so he exercised what diplomacy has affected to be, but has seldom proved itself—a ministry of peace. To the training of a lawyer, the experience of a politician, and the high breeding of a cultivated gentleman, Mr. Adams joined a conciliatory temper, and that rare gift of moral prudence without which genius and capacity are often only splendidly mischievous. It may be reasonably expected that in America Mr. Adams will find scope for services analogous, if not precisely similar to those which he has rendered in England. The work of keeping the peace between the two countries will be easier in future than it has been in the past. Mr. Adams has seen great changes effect themselves in England during his residence among us; and still greater changes have been brought to pass in the United States. The free and industrious people of the North and West have become the chief political power in America; and in England the working classes have found a potent, if not a predominant influence in public affairs. The two nations will understand each other better than their rulers sometimes do. The England of Gladstone and the United States of Adams are little likely to renew the jealousies of the England of Castlereagh and the United States of Jefferson.

After Bishop Colenso.

A deputation from the English Church Union headed by Lord Nelson, waited on the Archbishop of Canterbury and presented his Grace with an address declaring that they renounced all Christian communion with Bishop Colenso until he repented of his errors. The address was signed by upwards of twenty thousand clerical and lay communicants of the Church of England. The Archbishop, in reply, was of opinion that the Bishop of Natal had been spiritually deposed from his functions. Like the deputation, he was careful to designate his right reverend but heretical brother "Dr." Colenso.

The Son of Theodorus.

The London *Star*, speaking of the son of the late Emperor Theodorus, now on his way to England, says:—"Theodorus' son is the maternal grandson of a former Prince of Tigre, who was defeated and captured by the Abyssinian king. His mother, it will be remembered, died of consumption a few days after her arrival in the British camp. She urged that the guardianship of her son might be entrusted to Captain Speedy, for whom, years ago, Theodorus entertained a high respect. Sir Robert Napier has complied with the dying request of the poor Queen, and the lad is now on his way to England. All Abyssinian surnames have a distinct meaning. "Pure gold" is the meaning of the Queen's name, and singular to say, the young Prince's name—Dejatch Alamaio—is translated "Has seen the world."

GERMANY.

Inauguration of the Luther Monument at Worms—An Imposing Scene.

Berlin (June 27) Correspondence of London Times.

The city (Worms) in which Luther, pleading before his sovereign and the assembled estates of the Holy Roman empire, vindicated the Gospel against sacerdotal encroachment 347 years ago, has just witnessed the inauguration of a monument to his honor. From other statues previously erected to him the new one is distinguished in more than one respect. It is a tribute paid by all Protestant Germany, subscriptions having come in from every quarter in which the renowned name has gained a footing. It is a memorial dedicated, not to a man, but to a period, perpetuating alike the effigy of Luther and his associates in the sacred exploit; and it has been unveiled at a time when there are symptoms of another religious movement, which, whatever its immediate result, will ultimately exercise considerable influence on the destinies of Luther's country and countrymen.

In size and rich variety of design the monument has no equal. In this respect it is an improvement even upon Rauch's Frederick the Great, with its host of generals ranged around the base. It is not a statue, but a combination of eleven statues grouped around and surmounted by the gigantic likeness of the Thuringian miner's son. Ascending a few steps you tread on a granite base forty feet square, enclosed on the three other sides by a battlemented balustrade. In its centre Luther stands pre-eminent. Seated on the four pillars projecting from the corners of Luther's pedestal you see clustering about the master mind the four precursors, who attempted what he accomplished. To this noble array the English, French, Italian, and Slave nations have each furnished a member—John Wickliffe, Petrus Waldus, Jeronimo Savonarola, and Jan Huss. Then turning to the circumference, you notice seven more statutes distributed around. Occupying the four corners of the balustrade, and separated from the centre group by the inner space, are the venerable figures of two regal and two clerical allies of the reformatory hero. Frederic the Wise, Elector of Saxony and Philip the Generous, Landgrave of Hesse, impersonating power and prudence, watch the front; Philip Melanchthon and Joan Reuchlin, with their solid erudition, are at their rear. To these four, or, adding those in the centre group, nine great men—images of real beings—are, with questionable taste, united the symbolical statutes of three cities, celebrated in the history of the time—Augsburg, Magdeburg, and Spires, three majestic women — take up the centre of each side of the balustrade. Seated, and looking up to Luther, they pleasingly relieve the four corner statues, which are standing, and have their faces turned in the same direction as the central figure. To do justice to the many places which have like wise deserved well of the cause of religious liberty, the battlements of the enclosure are on the inner side decorated with the escutcheons of twenty-four other German cities. These are Brunswick, Bremen, Constance, Eisenach, Elberfeld, Emden, Erfurt, Frankfort, Halle, Hamburg, Heilbronn, Jena, Konigsberg, Leipsic, Lindau, Lubeck, Marburg, Memmingen, Nordlingen, Riga, Soumalkalden, Strasburg, Wittenberg and Worms. Thus stands the wonderful structure before us, a petrified piece of history, silent, yet eloquent to any one who knows what has once agitated mankind, and has a presentiment of what will agitate them again.

On a sienite pedestal of subdued color, surmounted with two bronze squares, stands Luther. It is the stout, sturdy shape familiar to every eye. It is the dear old well known form with its honest features, and calm, imperturbable eye, as painted by Cranach. With face turned upwards, he rests his clinched fist on the closed Bible, as if uttering the famous verse of his beautiful chorale—*Das Wort sie sollen lassen stehn.* From an artistic point of view it might, perhaps, have been better to give his head a more inclined position. In a statue of ten and a half feet in height, on a pedestal of sixteen feet a face lifted up to heaven cannot be well seen from below. A better view, however, is obtained from the side than from the front.

A despatch dated Worms, June 25, says:—The most important part of the Luther celebration—viz., the unveiling and dedication of the memorial—took place to-day. The weather was very fine, and a great number of people were present. The preliminary celebration yesterday consisted in speeches and sermons, which were delivered in three churches, and a *soiree* in the evening, at which Dr. Eich, of Worms, in the name of the Celebration Committee, made a speech to the guests, which was followed by several others.

Divine service being over, a procession was formed, which arrived at the place where the celebration was to be held at 1 P. M. Immediately afterwards the royal party arrived, and were again loudly cheered as they took their places in the pavilion which had been erected for their reception. The large open space where the memorial is erected is an elongated square, surrounded by fine buildings. On the southern side of the square a large covered saloon, capable of seating some 1400 people, had been put up, while on the other three sides other stands had also been erected. Opposite the memorial was the stage for the speakers, rather on one side of the royal pavilion, and close to a balcony where were the royal suites and the high officials. The royal party comprised the King and the Crown Prince of Prussia, the Grand Dukes of Hesse and Saxe-Weimar, Prince William of Baden, all in full uniform, and the Princess Karl of Hesse. The Grand Duke of Baden, who had been expected, was unable to attend, through indisposition.

The celebration commenced with a chorus for male voices, accompanied by wind instruments and composed by B. Lachner, the words from the 68th Psalm.

Dr. A. Oppermann of the Zittau, the brother-in-law and biographer of the late Herr Rietschel, the sculptor of the monument, then ascended the platform and made a stirring speech, in which he narrated the history of the origin of the memorial.

This speech was followed by the "Hallelujah Chorus;" after which Dean Keim, who was one of the originators of the monument, spoke at some length. When he had finished, the statue was unveiled, and the whole assembly joined in the grand old chant "Eine feste Burg." The trumpets sounded, and at intervals salvos of artillery were discharged.

After the hymn was finished, Herr Zimmermann, from Darmstadt, made a speech, in which he explained the object of the memorial, and formally delivered it over to the authorities of the town of Worms. Another hymn was sung, and the Burgomaster of Worms then formally accepted the monument. At this point the royal party left their pavilion and ascended the platform in order to better hear the speakers. This step was received with loud cheers, and the speech was interrupted by the Prussian national hymn, "Heil dir im Siegeskranz," which was sung by the whole assembly. The singing over, the Burgomaster finished his speech, with which the actual celebration concluded.

Queen Victoria's Greeting.

Queen Victoria sent the following telegram, dated June 27, to the King of Prussia, at Worms: Pray, express to the committee for the erection of the Lutheran Memorial my most hearty congratulations upon the successful completion of their task. Protestant England cordially sympathizes with an occasion which unites the Protestant princes and peoples of Germany.

The Trial of Count Chorinsky.

At Munich, on Saturday, June 27, Count Chorinsky was found guilty of complicity in the poisoning of the Countess Chorinsky, and was sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment in a fortress, and to exile if he survives. Few persons will consider the sentence too severe. Chorinsky's guilt seems to have been of a deeper shade than even that of his wicked mistress. He was a coward and a hypocrite as well as a murderer, and he does not appear to have had one quality that was noble or chivalrous, or that could have ever become so.

ROME.

The Papal Allocution—Pius IX and Austria.

The following is a translation of the Papal Allocution delivered in the secret consistory, held on the 22d June last:—

Venerable Brethren—We should never have imagined that, after the convention agreed to nearly thirteen years ago between us and the Emperor and Apostolic King of Austria, to the great joy of all well-minded men, we should be obliged to lament over the miseries and serious misfortunes which, by the machinations of evil-disposed men, now afflict and annoy in a deplorable manner the Catholic Church in the Empire of Austria. In fact, the enemies of our divine religion have been unceasing in their efforts to destroy the said convention, and to do the greatest harm to the Church, to us, and to this Apostolic See. On the 21st of December last the Austrian Government passed an odious law, to be carried out and strictly observed in every district of the empire, even in those districts where the Catholic religion exclusively prevails. That law establishes free liberty for all opinions—liberty of the press, of every faith, and no matter what confession or doctrine; it grants to the members of every confession the right of establishing public schools and colleges, and members of every confession are allowed to be admitted on the same footing, with the sanction of the State. Although we felt great grief on being informed of the fact, and wished to raise our voice against it, we nevertheless gave proof of forbearance, and we deemed it advisable then to keep silent, chiefly supported by the hope that the Austrian Government, lending a docile ear to the just complaints of our venerable brethren (the holy prelates of Austria) would return to more wholesome ideas and adopt a sounder determination.

But our hopes have been frustrated. In fact, the same Government, on the 25th of May of this present year, issued another law, which extends to all the subjects, even the Catholic ones, of the empire, deciding that sons born of a mixed marriage, must follow the religion of the father, and the daughters that of the mother. Moreover, the same law suppresses entirely the validity of the promises which the Catholic Church, with reason and with the greatest justice, enacts and prescribes absolutely before the celebration of mixed marriages. It makes apostasy itself a question of civil law, both as regards the Catholic religion and the Christian religion generally; it suppresses all authority of the Church over cemeteries, and Catholics are bound to allow the bodies or heretics to be buried in their churchyard, if they have not any of their own. Moreover, the same Government, on the said 25th day of May of this present year, did not hesitate to promulgate a law on marriages which entirely cancels all the enactments agreed to in the convention already alluded to.

You see, consequently, venerable brethren how necessary it is strongly to reprove and condemn those abominable laws sanctioned by the Austrian Government—laws which are in flagrant contradiction with the doctrines of the Catholic religion, with its venerable right, its authority, and its divine institution, with our power and that of the Apostolic See, as also with our Concordat, already quoted, and with natural rights itself. In virtue, then, of the care of all churches entrusted to us by the Lord Jesus Christ, we raise our voices in your most illustrious assembly; we reprove and we condemn, by our Apostolic authority, the laws which we have enumerated, and everything, general or special, in those same laws or in matters which refer to ecclesiastical right, which has been decreed or attempted unjustly, in any manner whatsoever, by the Austrian Government or its subordinates, whomsoever they may be. In virtue of the same authority which appertains to us, we declare those decrees null and powerless in themselves and in their effect, both as regards the present and the future.

BELGIUM.

Terrible Explosion of Nitro-Glycerine.

A Paris letter of the 29th of June reports:—

A terrible explosion of nitro glycerine has occurred at Quenast, in Belgium. A wagon, accompanied by M. Grillet, who manufactures this dangerous article, brought 2000 kilogrammes (4411 pounds) to the quarries belonging to M. Zaman, where it was to be used in blasting operations. The wagon arrived at the quarry, followed by M. Grillet, already mentioned, three soldiers and two workmen to unload it; two carpenters were working at a little distance, and a young girl was close by gathering shavings. At 4 in the afternoon a tremendous explosion occurred. The persons just mentioned disappeared in an instant, having been blown to pieces, and the shock was felt at Loth, eight miles off. A store close by was quite destroyed, and the houses, trees, and fields within a circle of five hundred yards were devastated. No other lives have been lost.

SWEDEN.

The Polar Expedition.

The Swedish Polar Expedition was to sail from Gottenburg on the 1st of July. The officers and gentlemen appointed to accompany the expedition include two officers of the Royal Navy of Sweden, Captain Baron von Otter, Lieutenant Palander, Professor Nordenskiold, Dr. Lemstroni (who under his title of "Physiker," will take charge of observations in physical science); next, four zoologists, Drs. Malmgren, Smitt, Nystrom, and Mr. Holmgren, and two botanists, Drs. Fries and Bergren. Beside these there will be a geologist and conservator.

THE EXPRESS ROBBERY.

Additional Particulars of the Last Indiana Outrage—Highwaymen on the Rail.

The Cincinnati *Times*, of Saturday evening, gives the following additional particulars of the daring attempt to rob the Adams Express Company's car at Seymour, Indiana:—

For some time past the conductors and other officers of trains have noticed a lot of well-known scoundrels of Seymour lounging around the depot, and entirely too inquisitive about the private affairs of the Adams Express Company. So well convinced were they that another guerilla attempt would be made, that one of the engineers, James Flanders, went to the Express Company and desired to be allowed to work the matter up, by remaining off for some time at Seymour. To this proposition the Company readily consented, as they knew Flanders to be one of the gamest and most reliable men on the road.

By an unusual amount of cunning, Flanders had not been in Seymour but a short time before he became intimate with Vol. Elliott, Frank Sparkis, John Moore, Charles Roseberry, and Henry Jerrell. It was not long before they imparted to him the important secret that they would "Morgan" the train, leaving St. Louis at 3 P. M. of Thursday. At once in orming the Express officers of the knowledge gained, a strong guard was placed in the car, and Flanders, having left Seymour, took his place as the engineer of the train, making an unusual stop at Brownstown, the place designated for the robbery. As soon as the train stopped Flanders jumped down and commenced his usual examination of the machine, to see that it was all right, after which he got up, and was almost instantly confronted by three of the gang with cocked revolvers, which they placed in close proximity to his head, one being jammed against the eye hard enough to make a severe contusion.

He surrendered at discretion, but, before jumping off, requested to be allowed to start the pumps, as that the engine would not be burned up, which was granted. When the locomotive and car started off the thieves pushed the fireman overboard, and then fired several pistol shots up into the air, as a signal of victory.

After moving three or four miles the engine was stopped, and the villains started to examine the booty in the car, which they supposed to be already theirs, when, to their amazement, they were confronted with the armed guard heretofore secreted behind some baggage. This was the signal for a general battle, both sides firing with great rapidity, and the battle seemed about even, until Vol. Elliot, the most daring, as well as the acknowledged leader of the gang, was seen to fall, when the rest beat a hasty retreat, but not before two of them were seen to fall, supposed to have been mortally wounded; but this is not certain, as their companions managed to secrete them in the darkness, and the train left before the result of the search, at once commenced, was ascertained.

George Flanders was brought to the city, and had his leg amputated. Vol. Elliott received two shots—one in the breast, and the other in the back—and although it was at first intended to leave him in the Brownstown jail, it was finally concluded to bring him on to this city, and place him in our county jail, where there will not be any possible chance of his escaping through the connivance of his associates.

MIKE M'COOLE.

Released from Durance Vile, he is as Combative as Ever.

From the St. Louis Democrat, July 10.

Mike McCool, the noblest "old Roman" of all who have appeared in the ring in this day and generation, returned to the city yesterday morning, and re-established himself at his headquarters, corner of Fifth and Walnut streets, which were crowded most of the day by the champion's admiring friends and those anxious to get a look at the representative of the modern P. R. Mike and Coburn were both released on the 6th, and went to Cincinnati on the same train, though not in company. From the time they turned their backs upon their prison—prison only in name to them—they were antagonists, and intercourse between them ceased.

Mike remained in Cincinnati a couple of days, during which, although kindly treated by all men of gentlemanly instincts, he was pursued by his enemies. While walking on the street, some fellow approached and insulted him. He told the man he wanted nothing to do with him, and shoved him one side with the palm of his hand. For this, he states, he was arrested, but nothing came of it.

The champion looks hale and hearty; weighs 215 pounds, and says he never felt better in his life—could go into the "ring" to-morrow if his honor were at stake. "He must see this thing out," he avers; "has suffered and sacrificed too much to let it drop," and only awaits the decision of McQueen, the stakeholder, to enter into arrangements for a definite settlement of the question as to who is the best man with Coburn. He will meet Joseph in Kentucky, or anywhere else, on equal ground, but he never intends to leave the United States, and does not consider it advisable to go to "another man's dunghill to fight him." Mike has evidently "got his back up," and means to fight it out on any line where the chances are anyways equal. From his manner it would seem that a decided "unpleasantness" exists between himself and Coburn, and it is probable—however much the practice may be deprecated—it will never be arranged outside the rope.

TENNESSEE.

More Kuk-Klux Pleasantries—Brutal Treatment of a Colored Man who Worked for a Yankee.

From the Memphis Post, July 9.

A few days since, some ruffians from Randolph, Tenn., passed over to the Arkansas shore and kidnapped a colored man and took him to the Tennessee shore, and cowhided him, until his back was cut up, and then covered him with turpentine. They charged him with having stolen a revolver from some one of them, of which, however, there was no proof whatever. He had no pistol, had not had any, and there was no trace of any in connection with him. The fact is, he was cowhided and turpentined because he had worked for a Yankee, who was planting corn on the Arkansas shore, instead of some of them, who tried to hire him. Whether the colored man so outraged by these Democrats will survive or not is very doubtful. Such is the "proper degree of guardianship" vouchsafed the colored people by their friends.

—Two cases of so-called baby farming were recently investigated by the Coroner of St. Pancras, London. In both the verdict was death from natural causes, accelerated by want of proper food and attention.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Grand Hunt after the Adams Express Robbers—Threats of Lynching.

A Horrible Murder in Wisconsin and Another in Chicago.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM CHICAGO.

Death of Judge Mather—A Frightful Murder.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, July 13.—Judge Hiram F. Mather, a prominent citizen of Chicago, died yesterday. He was at one time a member of the New York State Senate.

In Oakland, Wisconsin, on the 11th, a man named Babb married a girl of fifteen, some two months ago. The union not proving happy he cut his young wife's throat, nearly severing her head from her body, and then attempted to cut his own throat, but had not courage to make the knife effectual. He is confined in jail, and there are threats of lynching him.

Another Desperate Murder.

CHICAGO, July 13.—Marcus Donaue, a constable, was shot by the proprietors of a bagnio on South Clark street at an early hour yesterday morning, and died during the day. A quarrel over a game of cards was the cause.

Dr. Bishop, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, has resigned.

Two Methodists, a Spiritualist, a Baptist, and an infidel had quite an argument on the street yesterday, in reference to which creed was right, much to the amusement of the lookers-on.

FROM OMAHA.

Democratic Demonstration—Union Pacific Railroad Progress—The Indian Troubles.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

OMAHA, July 13.—The Democratic meeting, on Saturday night, was the greatest political gathering ever witnessed in this city. There was an illumination and a grand torch-light procession. The meeting was addressed by Hon. A. J. Popliton, James M. Woolsworth, Judge Wakely, and others.

The Government Commissioner accepted forty miles of the Union Pacific Railroad on Saturday. Six hundred and eighty-five miles of the road are now completed.

The Indians continue troublesome between Forts Belton and Buford.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Testimonials to Reverdy Johnson.

BALTIMORE, July 13.—Reverdy Johnson accepts the invitation to a grand banquet, which takes place here on Wednesday, the 15th inst.

The British Minister, resident at Washington, and others of the diplomatic corps, with Maryland Senators and Representatives—about two hundred and fifty in all—are expected to be present. It promises to be a grand affair.

Mr. Johnson is complimentarily entertained at Annapolis on the 21st. He is uncertain if he will have time to accept the banquet proffered by the New Yorkers, as he sails from here on the 1st of August in the Bremen steamer Baltimore.

The intense heat interrupts business. Large numbers are leaving for Cape May and other places.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

To-Day's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 13—A. M.—The weather is warm and fine. Consols, 94¼@94⅜ for money, and 94⅜ for account. United States 5-20s, 72½; Erie, 46; Illinois Central, 101½.

FRANKFORT, July 13—A. M.—United States 5-20s, 77.

LIVERPOOL, July 13—A. M.—Cotton quiet; sales of probably 10,000 bales. Other articles unchanged.

The Adams Express Robbers.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

SEYMOUR, Ind., July 13.—Great efforts have been made to-day to capture the three remaining express robbers, but without success. A force, numbering from 300 to 400, have been scouring the country for miles around. There seems to be a determination on the part of our citizens to secure them. If they do there is not much doubt but that they will stretch them upon the first tree.

It is supposed that the robbers made their escape out of the thicket, which they had been in for twenty-four hours, last night, however well it was guarded, and from last accounts they were making their way northwards. It seems impossible for them to hold out much longer. It is expected that their capture will be effected to-day.

The Stamp Robbery.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 13.—It is ascertained, this morning, that the messenger boy George Hicks, in the employ of Horton & Dotzer, stock brokers in Broad street, who was arrested on Friday last for embezzling revenue stamps, took stamps to the amount of over $1800. A bank book in the boy's name shows an account of money deposited to his credit to the amount of over $700. The revenue stamps were disposed of by Hicks to a woman who sells newspapers on the corner of Wall and Nassau streets. Both persons are under arrest.

Weather Report—July 13, 9 A. M.

	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hood	S.	Clear	65
Halifax	S. W.	Clear	78
Portland	N. E.	Cloudy	70
Boston	N. E.	Clear	80
New York	N. W.	Clear	90
Wilmington, Del.	W.	Clear	84
Washington	S.	Clear	93
Fortress Monroe	S. W.	Clear	82
Richmond	S.	Clear	80
Oswego	N. W.	Clear	85
Buffalo	N. W.	Clear	82
Pittsburg	W.	Clear	81
Chicago	S.	Clear	90
Louisville	N. W.	Clear	89
New Orleans	N. E.	Clear	81
Key West	E.	Clear	80
Havana	—	Clear	82

THE NEW YORK STORM.

Disastrous Effects of the Lightning in Orange County—Over a Dozen Persons Killed.

NEWBURG, July 11.—Extraordinary reports are in from all parts of Orange county relative to terrible thunder storms in different sections, during which twelve persons were killed by lightning. On Friday afternoon, July 3, a severe thunder-storm passed over the country near Middletown. The house of James Wade, a colored man, was struck by lightning, instantly killing the wife of Wade, and two of his four children. The house was entirely consumed. Oliver Kirby, employed as a brakeman on the Hawley Branch Railroad, was instantly killed the same afternoon by the electric fluid.

The lightning entered just behind the ear of deceased, passing down his side, and tearing off the sole of his boot. On Sunday afternoon, July 5, at Port Orange, three children of Mr. William Sherry were killed by lightning. They were sitting on a bench under a lilac bush. The electric fluid descended from the telegraph wires. A little brother seated with them escaped unharmed. Two miles from Port Orange a man was struck dead by lightning. On the North Plank road, near Shawangunk, two men and a team were killed by lightning the same day (Sunday). The same afternoon a hurricane visited Montgomery. General devastation was left in its track. Near Snake Hill two men were killed instantly by the lightning. Fences were ripped up everywhere, while huge trees were uprooted and thrown in every direction. Thomas Collyer, a carman of Port Jervis, was also killed by lightning.—*N. Y. Times.*

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Peirce.—The jury in the case of Edward Walton, charged with the seduction of Ellen C. Rudd, came into Court at 10 o'clock this morning, and informed the Judge of the inability to agree upon a verdict. Judge Peirce hoped they had made a proper endeavor to agree. The jury have been locked up since Friday night. The Judge discharged them, and in consideration of their long imprisonment gave them leave of absence till to-morrow morning.

Nearly the whole morning was occupied with an argument by counsel in the case of Ernest Sopp, indicted for the crime of adultery with a Mrs. Gunther, for the postponement of the case by reason of the absence of a material witness. The Judge granted a postponement.

Prison cases were then heard. Michael Quigley and James Donnelly were charged with the robbery of an umbrella stand and a door-mat. When arrested by the officer at Seventh and Bedford streets, they had the articles in their hands. The mat had the number of a house upon it, from which it had been taken. The property was identified by the woman. This case took up an hour sent to the jury before the examination of all defendant's witnesses. On application of counsel for defendant, the Judge agreed to consider the case at the close of the day's business.

The counsel for Samuel Wadlow, indicted for assault and battery with intent to steal, moved to have the case postponed, on account of the absence of witnesses. Motion granted.

James Gross, charged with the theft of a pair of pantaloons, the property of May Gallagher, was convicted. The pants were found upon him, under his other pants, by Officer Camac.

Mary Glenn, charged with assault and battery, was acquitted.

Gustav Hartung was charged with a base assault on Caroline Heller. The defendant represented himself as a physician who cured rheumatism by "laying on of hands." To perform this he said it was necessary that she should be undressed alone in a room. It was then that he made the attempt. When she discovered his intention she gave the alarm, and then had him arrested. The counsel for the defense brought no witnesses, but argued that there was no assault and battery, and that the free actions of the woman were proof that the prosecutor was "no better than she should be."

Ex-Governor Orr's Address.

Ex-Governor Orr has published an address to the people of South Carolina, reviewing his administration. After giving the reasons which influenced his public conduct, and adding a future policy, he says it would have been wise for the white people to accept the Reconstruction acts, and that if the new constitution is obnoxious, it is the fault of the intelligent white men who took no part in the Convention election. He again avows himself in favor of qualified colored suffrage. He says it is idle to expect any relief in regard to universal suffrage from the Democratic party. If the Southern governments, in 1870, are declared void, the States will be left in a condition of anarchy. If the Supreme Court declares them to be unconstitutional, he asks what constitution will be in force, and what officers reinstated? He says that they should depend on themselves only, and speaks of the harmony existing between himself and the district commander. In conclusion, he says the principles and purposes avowed by his successor, Governor Scott, with reference to the interests of the State, are wise and patriotic; and he invites the people to give his administration a full and fair trial before condemnation.

—On the occasion of a recent visit paid by Alexander Dumas to the office of the *Figaro* of Paris, the staff of that paper seized him, and locking him up with a plentiful supply of pens and paper, stated that they would release him on his producing an article of his own composition. After remaining imprisoned for an hour he presented them with five articles on various subjects, and was immediately set at liberty.

New York Stock Quotations—1 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N.Y.Cent. R.	133½	Chi. and R. I. R.	107⅜
N.Y. and E. R.	68⅝	Pitts. F.W. and Chi.	
Ph. and Rea. R.	94½	R. R.	107½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	91½	Pacific M. S. Co.	100⅛
Cle. and Pitt. R.	86½	West. Union Tel.	34⅝
Chi. and N. W. com.	79	Gold	141⅜
Chi. and N. W. pref.	81¼	Market very dull.	

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Monday, July 13, 1868.

The stock market was extremely dull this morning, and prices generally were weak and unsettled. Government securities were firmly held. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 103.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 47⅞, a decline of ⅛; Pennsylvania Railroad at 52½, a slight decline; and Philadelphia and Erie at 26⅜, no change. 130 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 83 for North Pennsylvania; 54¾ for Lehigh Valley; 30½ for Catawissa preferred, and 48½ for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were dull. Hestonville sold at 10½, no change; 49 was bid for Second and Third; 36 for Fifth and Sixth; 64 for Tenth and Eleventh; 25 for Germantown; 31 for Green and Coates; and 25 for Girard College.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. 58 was bid for Commercial; 58 for Penn Township; 31 for Manufacturers'; and 120 for Central National.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Lehigh Navigation sold at 21½, no change; 74 was bid for Morris Canal preferred; 15 for Susquehanna Canal; and 50 for Delaware Division.

—The Insurance Company of North America have declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable on demand.

—The following are this morning's gold and foreign quotations, reported by Whelen Brothers, Gold, Stock, and Exchange Brokers, No. 105 S. Third street:—

9·30 A. M.	141¾	10·50 A. M.	141¾
10·00 "	141¾	11·09 "	141⅝
10·06 "	141¾	11·30 "	141⅝
10·15 "	141¾	12·15 P. M.	141⅝
10·24 "	141¾	12·30 "	141⅝
10·34 "	141⅝		

Foreign Exchange on London:—60 days, 110¼@110⅜; 5 days, 110⅛@110⅜. On Paris:—60 days, 5f. 15@5f. 12½; 3 days, 5f. 11⅛@5f. 10.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$5000 City 6s, New	103	54 sh Penna R.	52⅝
$10000 Pa R 1 m 6s	100	100 sh Phil & E.	26⅜
$4200 C & Am 6s, '69	97	500 sh Leh N.	21⅝
$2000 W Jersey 6s, 1s	90¼	100 sh Hest'nville	10¼
$1000 Leh 6s, gold	88⅝		

THE NEW YORK STORM.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s, of 1881, 113½@113⅝; old 5-20s, 113½@113⅝; new 5-20s, 1864, 110@110¼; do., 1865, 111¼@111½; 5-20s, July, 1868@108⅛; do., 1867, 108⅜@109; do., 1868, 108⅛@109; 10-40s, 107¼@107½; 7·30s, June, 108⅜@109; do., July, 108⅛@109. Gold, 141⅜.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 3 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113¾@113⅝; do. 1862, 113¼@113⅜; do., 1864, 110¼@110⅜; do., 1865, 111¼@111⅜; do. 1865, new, 108¼@108⅜; do., 1867, new, 108⅜@108⅝; do., 1868, 108⅜@109; do., 5s, 10-40s, 107¼@107½; do. 7·30s, June, 108⅜@108⅝; do. July, 108⅛@108¼; Due Compound Interest Notes, 119½; August, 1865, 118¼@118⅜; do., September, 1865, 118@118⅛; do. October, 1865, 117¼@118. Gold, 141⅜@141⅝. Silver, 133¾@135.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 113¼@113⅝; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 113¼@113⅝; do. 1864, 110¼@110⅜; do., 1865, 111¼@111⅜; do. July, 1865, 108¼@108⅝; do. July, 1867, 108⅝@108⅞; 5s, 10-40s, 107¼@107½; U. S. 7·30s, 2d series, 108⅛@108⅜; 3d series, 108⅛@108⅜; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 119·40; May, 1865, 119.40; August, 1865, 118¼@118⅜; September, 1865, 117⅛@117⅜; October, 1865, 117@117¼. Gold, 141¼@141⅜.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, July 13.—The Flour Market remains in the same lethargic condition noted on Saturday, and only 600 barrels were disposed of in lots, for the supply of the wants of the local trade, at $7·50@8·25 for superfine; $8 50@9 25 for extras; $9·50@11 for spring Wheat extra family; $10@11 75 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do, do.; and $12@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour commands $9@9 25 ₱ bbl. No change to notice in Corn Meal.

The offerings of prime Wheat particularly are small, and this is the only description for which there is any inquiry. Sales of red at $2·40@2 42½; and 300 bushels new Delaware at $2 45. Rye is selling, in a small way, at $1·80. Corn is in moderate request at a further advance. Sales of 6000 bushels Western mixed at $1·16@1 17. Oats are without material change. Sales of 1000 bushels Pennsylvania at 88c.; and 600 bushels Southern at 90c.

Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark—The market is poorly supplied with Quercitron, and No. 1 is in good demand at $66 ₱ ton.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, July 13.—The Cattle market was moderately active this week, but prices were unsettled and lower. About 1600 head arrived and sold at the Avenue Drove Yard at 9½@10¼c. for extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers; 8@9c. for fair to good do., and 6½@7½c. per pound, gross, for common, as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

Head.
60, Owen Smith, Western, 7½@9½, gross.
70, A. Christy & Bro., Western, 8@9½, gross.
24, Dengler & McCleese, Western, 7@8½, gross.
60, P. McFillen, Western 9@10, gross.
56, P. Hathaway, Western, 8½@10, gross.
66, J. S. Kirk, Chester county, 8½@9½, gross.
20, B. McFillen, Western, 8@9½, gross.
80, Jas. McFilien, Western, 8@9¾, gross.
30, E. S. McFillen, Western, 8@9¼, gross.
133, Ullman & Bachman, Western, 9@9½, gross.
118, Martin Fuller & Co., Western, 8@9½, gross.
145, Mooney & Smith, Western, 7@10 gross.
40, Chas. Mooney & Bro., Western, 6½@8½, gr.
20, H. Chain, Western Pa., 7@7½, gross.
120, John Smith & Bro., Western, 7¾@10, gross.
55, J. & L. Frank, Western, 7@8¾, gross.
94, Frank & Schomberg, Western, 7½@9¼, gr.
122, Hope & Co., Western, 7½@9¼, gross.
34, Blum & Co., Western, 7@8¼, gross.
30, Chandler & Alexander, Chester co., 8@10, gr.
24, B. Baldwin, Chester county, 7@8, gross.
17, A. Kemble, Chester co, 8@9, gross.
38, J. Seidonridge, York co., 9@10¼, gross.

Hogs were in demand at an advance. 2000 head sold at the different yards at from $13@13·75, including a few extra at $14 per 100 lbs. extra.

Sheep were unsettled, and rather lower. 6000 head sold at 4@5½c. per lb., gross, as to condition.

Cows were unchanged. 156 head sold at $45@60 for springers, and $50@75 per head for Cow and Calf.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....JULY 13

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....85 | 11 A. M.....96 | 2 P. M.....90

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Barque Meaco, Nordinger, Cienfuegos, Madeira & Cadiz.
Brig Escort, Baker, Gibraltar for orders, L. Westergaard & Co.
Schr J. R. Clement, Garwood, Newbern, N. C., J. R.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Dead Dromios.

From the N. Y Commercial Advertiser.

Salmon P. Chase and Horace Greeley began life with anti-slavery predilections. They were both extremely ambitious, and mapped out for each other a road to success. The latter, after being assisted and aided by political friends, finally turned upon them, and sought to procure, single-handed, the political promotion which he so much coveted. There was no gift in the hands of the people for which he did not strive.

While persuading the people into the belief that he was an unselfish, unambitious patriot who aimed solely at his country's good, and would accept of no office, he was striving all the time to plant himself in some public berth. With the advance of time his aspirations likewise advanced, and he craved first the position of Lieutenant-Governor, then that of Congressman, Senator, and even President. And, as a result of all his labors for public preferment, he contrived to serve three months of an unexpired time in Congress, and to be appointed one of the jurymen in the London Crystal Palace exhibition.

More successful than his confederate, Salmon P. Chase has managed by log-rolling with every political organization in existence since he entered public life, to secure several honorable positions. Prior to 1840 he voted with whichever party held out the greatest opportunities for his individual preferment. In 1840 he supported General Harrison, and after he was elected, turned against him. In 1848 he entered into an agreement with the Ohio Democrats that the old Liberty party should sell out to them en condition that he was made United States Senator.

In accordance with this bargain he worked for the success of the Democratic nominees, and in the following year the Democratic members of the Legislature supported him in a body for the United States Senate. In 1855 he was elected by Know-Nothing votes to the governorship of Ohio, and was afterward sent to the Senate by the Republican Party. When President Lincoln gave him a position in his Cabinet, he forthwith began to plot and log-roll in order to supplant his superior. On being elevated by that generous superior to the Chief Justiceship, he renewed his political machinations; and taking a trip down South, harangued the "green negroes," and, as he supposed, laid the foundation for a big Southern support in the Republican Convention of 1868. Soon after, he opened a copartnership along with Horace Greeley in the universal amnesty—universal suffrage business. "While the latter did the blowing" and "spouting," he was to keep in the background and "lay low" for the Chicago nomination. The Chicago Convention, however, discarded the ambitious plotting Chief Justice at sight, and he then turned to the Democratic party in hopes that that organization would confer upon him the boon withheld by the Republicans.

But one word more remains to be said concerning these political aspirants. Greeley was laid out stark at Syracuse on Wednesday, and Chase at New York upon the following day. Simultaneously the partners in the universal suffrage, universal amnesty business, have been shovelled under the sod, and together they fill a common grave.

Seymour and Blair.

From the Boston Post.

The Democratic Convention assembled in New York to nominate a candidate not only for the party but for the nation. There was a fair and open comparison of views, and a persistent support of preferences, out of which at length proceeded the choice which we announce this morning.

It is necessary to reflect that the object of a National Convention at all is a candid consultation for a given purpose,—deliberation on the best mode of reaching a desired result; and not simply to record the steps by which a few dogmatic men secure their aims or a triumph for their personal schemes. It must be that an assembly composed of the wisest, most thoughtful, and most experienced men of the nation comprehends the general situation more clearly, and knows how to discover and apply more effective agencies than either individual minds or separated communities.

The emergency naturally raised the party to the most elevated ground, from which it surveyed more than mere party divisions permitted. It appealed with irresistible force to its representative men to lift themselves wholly above the desire of mere party success, and give their serious thought to the safety of an imperilled country. The very men who have been villified and maligned these many years by the venomous tongue of slander, are now implored to lead the way for the rescue of the Government which is made the custodian of our common liberties.

The Convention was called, therefore, primarily to find a voice for that general sentiment of condemnation under whose ban a wicked revolutionary faction lay. It was asked to speak the authoritative word which should break the spell in which our freedom was bound. It was assembled to summon men of every party and persuasion to join in the urgent work of rescuing all that is precious from the grasp of the usurper. It generously answered to more than mere party need, and felt far more than the throb of the strongest party sentiment. It considered other matters than those of expediency. It went deeper than to the secrets of mere policy. It calmly and resolutely confronted the perils that are so thick about us, and, with the magnanimity which is born of true patriotism, forgot every form of prejudice and passion, saw nothing before it but impending dangers, studied only the surest method of extrication, harmonized the lesser with the larger preferences, and offered all it had, and all it could do, on the altar of the common safety.

The contest is opened with the nomination of Horatio Seymour and General F. P. Blair. It really means—shall we have a civil, that is, a republican government? or shall we consent to have our free and honored system put to the sword? The issue is between law and force; between right and might; between justice and power. Need the men of this day, who have so freshly illustrated their devotion to the principles under which we live as a people, do more than appeal to their instincts as counsellors in such a contest? Is not the spirit of the Fathers so thoroughly ingrained with their own, that the issue may be said to be determined before the opposition can deploy its guerilla forces? In meeting so grave, so fundamental an issue, we are applying the touchstone to the faith which we keep as freemen; we are testing the character of our institutions to see if they will stand.

With the character and services of the nominees of the Convention the country is much too familiar to require a recapitulation. That they have been placed in their present positions by a national body of delegates, is a convincing demonstration of their elevated worth and their fitness for the responsible work to which they have been called.

None who confide in the high patriotism of the Convention can raise a question respecting the sterling qualities of the distinguished men it has nominated. Their names will make the union of the Democracy still stronger, invite the increased confidence of the conservatives, and break the thraldom in which radicalism holds its followers. Under them we are to go into, and go through this battle for the salvation of popular rights, and the perpetuation of republican liberty. They sound the call for millions of freemen to rise and renounce a tyranny whose galling yoke must be broken now if at all. They challenge the continuance of a rule under which genuine republicanism cannot live on our soil. They embody and represent that swelling sentiment of hatred to tyranny in all its forms, and under all its disguises, on whose full and irresistible tide the ship of State must be floated off the rocks, or else go to pieces.

The Democratic party, and all its adherents, declare by its latest act and proclamation, that we must have peace and fraternity, and no longer blast the hopes of patriotism with the spirit of hatred and calumny; that the States shall be put in full possession of all their rights; that military rule shall give way everywhere to the majesty of law; that all the national pledges shall be faithfully kept according to their terms; that taxes shall be lightened by their equalization; that the public expenditures shall be governed by the rigid rule of economy, so that the nation shall not lose its strength by waste nor its vigor by corruption; that the axe of reform shall be laid to the root of abuses of administration; that the work of the soldiers and sailors shall be speedily perfected; that the foreign-born citizen shall be protected everywhere equally with the native; and that justice, equality, and liberty shall still remain the great supports and pillars of constitutional liberty.

We have no statesmen in the country before Horatio Seymour in philosophical insight, practical sagacity, administrative ability and lofty patriotism. He is one of the few great men on whom a nation in its hours of peril instinctively leans. Elevated to the gubernatorial chair of his native State in the darkest period of a gigantic civil war, on a platform which demanded its more vigorous prosecution to insure the triumph of the cause for which it was undertaken, he stood a faithful and steady pilot at the helm when few descried a gleam of hope in the dark horizon, and, by his single prompt executive act, encouraged the purpose of a sister State until the relief should arrive which at length turned the tide of disaster for the Union at Gettysburg. A purer public man than Governor Seymour we have not in the country; nor one more conscientious, devoted, or courageously consistent. In him pre-eminently shine forth all the virtues of his profound faith in popular government and free institutions. He represents in speech and action the living truths that give vitality to our republican system; and he has defended them from first to last at the head of powerful majorities and in the company of resolute minorities, with the full vigor of his intellect and all the earnestness of his nature. New York cherishes him as her favorite son, and will give him such majorities in November as will drive opposition of all kinds to shelter. As the next President of the United States, he will revive in the popular mind the ideas of dignified simplicity which are inseparably associated with the administrations of the early Presidents, while executing with firmness and fidelity every high trust committed to his hands by a confiding nation. The new time on which we are entering will be the lineal descendant, and in all respects worthy of the old. We hail it under the leadership of that pure and patriotic name which we have inscribed on our banner.

The nomination of General F. P. Blair for the Vice-Presidency is a worthy recognition of the services of a gallant Union soldier, and of his ability and integrity as a public man. He went from Congress to the field when the Government was to be defended there, and made his mark not more legibly as a soldier of the Union than he had previously done as a legislator. As the presiding officer of the Senate and Vice President of the United States, he will occupy with honor the post for whose duties he is admirably fitted. He is a believer in the Union under the Constitution, but not "outside" of its limitations. As a man he is equally without fear and without reproach. The American people are ready to honor him with their confidence and approval.

The Counter-Reaction.

From the N. Y. Herald.

We are on the eve of a heated and excited political campaign. The nomination of Horatio Seymour, the embodiment of Copperheadism, for President of the United States by the Democratic Convention is an avowal of the determination of the Democracy to renounce none of their old heresies and prejudices, but to fight out the battle of the next election upon the issues embraced in the contests of the past six or seven years. The popular demand for an obliteration of all the old political lines, and a hearty union of the conservative elements against radical misrule have been disregarded; the Democratic party has withdrawn itself within its own lines, and nothing is left to the people but to choose between the old sympathizers with secession and the men who have stood true to the Union and fought out the war against rebellion to a successful termination. Under these circumstances there can be no question that the reaction which manifested itself last year in several of the Northern States, and especially in New York, against the revolutionary policy of Congress, will receive a serious check, and that, despite the heated appeals of party organs, the people of the Union will unite in electing to the chief office of the republic the General who three years ago led their armies to victory over the Confederate forces, rather than the man who in the darkest hour of the country's peril denounced the war for the Union as a failure.

So far as the State of New York is concerned we have no doubt that her fifty thousand majority cast last year for the Democratic ticket will be entirely wiped out next November, and that the State will go about the same number the other way. It is possible that in the several Congressional districts where sound conservative men are nominated the vote may be cast against the radicals; but there can be no question that the people will show at the ballot box that they have not forgotten the lessons of the war, and that they are not prepared to stultify themselves by refusing civic honors to the General who led their armies to victory, and bestowing them upon the peace politician who rendered himself notorious above all his *confreres* by the ingenuity and consistency with which he denounced the war as a failure. Indeed, it is more than probable that the nomination of Seymour, forced upon New York by the disappointed and defeated Democracy of the Western States, may prove the means of bringing about an entire political revolution in our local as well as in our State politics. The large majority by which General Grant will carry the State next November will be likely to take with it nearly all the Assembly districts, thus giving the Legislature in both branches, as well as the State Executive, to the Republicans. In this event we may anticipate a general wiping out of the municipal departments now in the hands of the Tammany leaders, and a change of patronage that may effectually overcome for the next twenty-five years the enormous majorities recently cast for the Democratic ring candidates, whoever they may be, in the great metropolis of the United States.

The Great Issues.

From the N. Y. Times.

The action of the Democracy has served one useful purpose. It has more distinctly defined the grounds which divide the parties, and has left no room for controversy as to the issues involved in the contest between Grant and Seymour.

Whether the mode and form of reconstruction are the best that might have been devised, is less a question for consideration than whether what has been done shall be maintained or reversed. We have got beyond the stage at which criticism of the details of measures, or even their principles, might have been advantageously discussed. The method is now obscured by the result. A process in its nature rough has at least advanced us far toward the complete restoration of the South to the Union. Several of the States are once more represented in Congress, and others will be before the adjournment. Nearly the whole South is within sight of the goal which marks the cessation of military rule, and the re-establishment of local self-government.

The question at issue is, whether what has been done shall continue in operation, with a certainty that it will gradually render pacification complete, or whether it shall be violently overthrown, rights that have been conferred taken away, guarantees that have been provided, destroyed, and the confusion and peril incident to a vital struggle renewed. It is a question, on one hand, of peace, with ample opportunities of adapting the new governments to local circumstances and wants, and, on the other, of strife and bloodshed, with race arrayed against race; and the old spirit of the Rebellion in direct hostility to the national authority. By upholding what Congress has done, and perfecting the application of the principles it has affirmed, and the measures it has developed, we have the assurance that a brief period will obliterate remaining causes of difficulty, and lay the foundation of an era of vast industrial progress and prosperity. By breaking down, or by attempting to break down, the work of reconstruction, a struggle would be provoked hardly less terrible than that which the loyal strength of the Republic put down. There can be no disturbance of reconstruction, no invasion of the rights it has created or the principles of government it has developed, without a contest leading to anarchy.

Shall the Rebel element be reinvested with power to mould and control the South according to its pleasure? Or shall the loyal forces to which the national Government has given shape and direction be watched, and if necessary aided, until their endurance be placed beyond doubt? These alternatives make up the issue which the country must decide. It is a choice between order and revolution—between governments born of law and anarchy resulting from brute force; and the election of Grant or Seymour will indicate the national choice.

Equally clear is the line drawn between the parties on the subject of finance. Business interests suffer seriously from the absence of a sound and steady financial system; and this again, requires as an essential condition, intelligent and well-established confidence. A wise and just management of the debt is the first step on the road to confidence; and the relative claims of the Republican and Democratic parties rest upon their respective purposes and principles.

The Republican policy is to abate the burden of the debt by so steadfastly promoting the public credit that the substitution of a lower for a higher rate of interest shall be rendered feasible.

The Democratic policy is to lighten the load by paying the debt in a depreciated currency instead of gold.

It is a question, therefore, of good faith or repudiation—of national honor or national disgrace—of a confidence that will be felt in every department of trade, or a distrust that will paralyze industry and engulf trade in bankruptcy.

Andy Johnson—Democratic Ingratitude.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Andrew Johnson has been treated very shabbily by the Democracy—a great deal worse than John Tyler or Fillmore or anybody else that we can remember. Whether true or not that from the moment he was sworn into the White House Mr. Johnson became a candidate for another term on the Democratic tack, it is certain that he has done more to keep the party in the field and to supply it with arms, ammunition, rations, and clothing than any ten or ten thousand men who were stranded with McClellan and Pendleton on the Chicago peace platform. Since the beginning of his conflict with Congress in December, 1865, Mr. Johnson's policy, it is charged, has been directed to three results—first, the reconstruction and restoration of the Rebel States on the Johnson platform; second, the demoralization and reduction to a minority of the Republican party in the Northern States; and, thirdly, the employment of the Johnson States of the South as the balance of power with which to control the Democratic President-making Convention.

Mr. Johnson says he has been all this time simply fighting for the Constitution. It is enough to know, however, that since December, 1865, he has kept the Democratic party on its legs and made himself the recognized official embodiment of Democratic principles, and that the party were thus placed under obligations to him, for which the Democratic nomination would have been the only proper equivalent they could offer. Instead of this they pass him an empty vote of thanks ("fine words butter no parsnips") and they whistle him down the wind. He has thus learned at last the selfishness, greediness, impudence, hypocrisy, ingratitude and treachery of party politicians. But he is at last a free man. He can now take his own course. He is thrown out of the Presidential fight of 1868, and that of 1872 is too far off for any calculation of the present day. He is at liberty to brush away the hungry flies that have been buzzing their flatteries into his ears for some time past, and free to consider the policy of a quiet time during the remnant of his official term. He ought to have known from the first that the Democratic politicians wanted a Presidential candidate upon whom they look as their servant and not as their master.

Are You Ready!

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The States of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut have recently gone against the Republicans. We lost Connecticut on local issues in the spring of 1867, and other reverses followed quickly thereupon. Connecticut is the only State (unless it be Oregon) that we have lost on a reasonably full vote; and she can be carried for Grant and Colfax. There are at least three thousand of her Republicans habitually absent from her soil as masters of vessels, commercial agents, etc. etc., who will make a point of coming home to vote at the next Presidential election. Very thorough, systematic work is required to carry her; but that work will be forthcoming. We only ask that an efficient Grant and Colfax Club be formed in every township, and if possible, at every village, within the next few days. There should be no delay; for the State can only be carried by a concerted, determined, persistent effort. We hope to hear that the State Committee has taken the needful steps to have every township and ward organized for the canvass by the close of the present month. English's majority of last April can and must be overcome. See to it, friends! that it is!

New Jersey is by many supposed to be strongly anti-Republican; but that is an error. Look at her recent votes:—

	Republican.	*Democratic.*
1861—Lincoln	60,723	McClellan 58,021
1865—Ward	67,525	Runyon 64,736
1866—Congress	65,542	Congress 61,141
1867—Legislature	51,114	Legislature 67,468

In 1867 we had no ticket running in the great county of Monmouth, whose total vote, therefore, is counted as a majority against us. We lost Burlington by over 600 majority; we shall carry it for Grant by at least 1000. Warren county gave 1600 majority against us; we don't believe she will give any majority at all against John J. Blair for Governor. Mr. Blair is at home there; the people know him, and are sure that, though he is self-made, very few men have been better made. The sham Democracy must poll over 75,000 votes to carry New Jersey next November; and that is more than one piece for their legal voters. In short, we believe New Jersey will be carried for Grant and Colfax as she was carried for Harry Clay in '44, that is by the hardest work on the part of all her Republicans. We know her pretty thoroughly, and trust her to astonish the Copperheads as she did in 1865. Her soldiers know their friends as well as Seymour knew his in our Park in 1863.

Here in New York we have a hard fight before us, but we know how to make it. We have taken the measure of Mr. Horatio Seymour, twice putting him out of the Governor's chair when he had all its power and patronage at his disposal; and we shall beat him now. Here is the aggregate vote of our State at several recent elections:—

1860—Lincoln	362,646	Fusion	312,510
1862—Wadsworth	295,807	Seymour	306,649
1864—Lincoln	368,735	McClellan	361,986
Fenton	369,557	Seymour	361,264
1865—Barlow	301,055	Slocum	273,198
1866—Fenton	366,315	Hoffman	342,526
1867—McKean	325,099	Nelson	373,029

—There is our work cut out for us—to poll 400,000 votes for Grant and Colfax; and we shall do it. It is but 37,354 more than we polled in '60; and we came still nearer high water mark in '64 and '65. We shall make a large increase in this city and in Brooklyn on any vote we ever yet polled; we shall gain still more in Brooklyn, because the increase of population is there greater in proportion than here; and we shall gain on Lincoln's last vote in nearly every city of our State, while fully holding our own in the rural districts. We have the voters; we shall poll the vote. Though New York's 33 Electoral votes will not be needed by Grant and Colfax, they must not be withheld. New York must still keep step to the music of the Union. She has still a bitter memory of the last election of Seymour as her Governor, when Stonewall Jackson, riding by rail from Fredericksburg to Richmond, called at every station for rebel cheers for the triumph of their friends in New York. Right well we had reason to know, before we got him out, that Stonewall understood matters far better than did those loyal Democrats who voted for Seymour to secure "a more vigorous prosecution of the War."

Friends of Grant and Colfax in our State! we entreat you that have not yet organized for the campaign to do so at once, and those who have organized to send good men to rouse to like action the Republicans of neighboring towns. Let us have a Grant Club in every township, ward, and village; let us begin at once to make the efforts requisite to insure success. Let us be prepared to assure our friends, on the first day of August, that we have at least one thousand working Grant Clubs, and we shall be sure that our State is destined to swell the electoral majority for our candidates and our cause!

Not So, Sir!

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Ex-Governor Vance, of North Carolina, in his Union Square speech, thus grossly misrepresented the Republicans:—

"To every Southern river shall negro suffrage come;
But *not to fair New England*, for that's too close to hum."

(Great laughter and applause.) They preferred negro suffrage at long range. If they could have the negro to vote in South Carolina, all well; but in Michigan, New York, and the other Northern and Western States they declined to grant him the favor."

As Governor Vance was once a soldier, though in a very bad cause, we trust he is not a wilful, deliberate liar. We will, therefore, assume that he is laboring under a hallucination, and patiently set him right as to the facts:—

New England is a collective name given to the six States of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Vermont. In each of these, except Connecticut, blacks vote, and have long voted, precisely as whites do, their suffrage laws making no distinction on account of color. And blacks have recently been chosen to responsible posts in Massachusetts, and in some instances have been the regular Democratic candidates, receiving the Democratic vote.

In Connecticut, the strongly Republican Legislature of 1865 (chosen the day after the fall of Richmond) passed a Constitutional amendment, enfranchising blacks—that is, abolishing all distinctions affecting the right of suffrage founded on color. That amendment was necessarily submitted to the people at a special election held October 1st of that year, when it was voted down, as follows:—

Equal Suffrage—Yes	27,217	No 33,489
Majority against blacks voting		6272

Of the 27,217 votes for equal suffrage, no intelligent person will deny that at least 27,200 were cast by Republicans: while of the antagonist vote not less than 33,000 were those of Democrats; the 489 having been cast by the hungry dogs who eat the dirty pudding of Johnsonism. These have generally since gone openly over to the camp where they belong.

It would be unjust to Connecticut to say that she voted down impartial suffrage. Ireland voted it down. Some ten to fifteen thousand votes were cast by Irishmen on the question—at least 99 in every 100 of them against impartial suffrage. As they mainly live in cities and villages, their vote was polled out at this special election much more fully than that of the natives.

—Now, as to "Michigan, New York, and other Northern and Western States." Only leave the question to be settled by the *Republicans* of those States, and, if we don't carry impartial suffrage by a vote of at least four to one, we will agree never to name the subject again. But, with every Democrat and Rebel sympathizer voting against the blacks, it only takes about one Republican in every ten or fifteen to vote them down. Thus was impartial suffrage recently defeated in Ohio, in Kansas, in Michigan, and (barely) in Minnesota. But no State has ever taken a vote twice on this question without evincing substantial progress. Witness

New York, in 1846	Yes— 85,496	No—234,336
1860	Yes—197 503	No—337 984
Minnesota, in 1865	Yes— 12,170	No— 14 888
1867	Yes— 27,461	No— 28,799

In this State, in the face of two signal defeats on this question, every Republican member of the late Constitutional Convention recorded his vote in favor of impartial suffrage, after a full and earnest debate, and it was thereby incorporated in the new Constitution now awaiting ratification by a popular vote. Two Democrats also voted for it; the rest against it.

We submit these facts to the consideration of Colonel Vance, whom we assume to have been misinformed, and incapable of deliberate falsehood. It concerns himself much more than us that he should take an early opportunity to retract his misrepresentation.

Ulysses Hiram Simpson Sam.

From the N. Y. World.

Sundry radical organs make mouths at the *World* for insisting that the nomenclature of the radical candidate for the Presidency is in a disagreeable and discreditable condition of chaos. In this we think they are both ill-tempered and inconsiderate. If General Grant were the Democratic, as he is the radical candidate, we should still maintain that he ought, in justice alike to his country, his parents, his party, and himself, to know his own name, and let other people know it. A Pope being elected Pope enjoys the privilege of electing, also, by what name he will mount the throne of St. Peter. But a President has no such license. Practically, of course, General Grant will never find himself compelled to select a Presidential style and title, his political career, which began with his nomination in May, being tolerably certain to close with his defeat in November.

But he must always fill a large place in American history; and it is *not* a trivial thing that he should go up among the immortals under an *alias*. Nor under one only. He has certainly been described, addressed, and known during his not yet very long life under no fewer than four different names. His godfathers and godmothers in baptism began by giving him a choice of two designations *tandem*. His grandfather, thinking Hiram a "beautiful name," and his mother, admiring the adventures of Ulysses, the child, after a discussion as long if not as lively as that which preceded the baptism of Tristram Shandy, was appointed to be called Hiram Ulysses or Ulysses Hiram, just as luck or his own choice might thereafter decide. He went to West Point, and there found himself registered neither as Hiram Ulysses nor as Ulysses Hiram, but as Ulysses Simpson, the royal lumber merchant of Tyre having been unceremoniously turned out of his partnership with the polymetic ruler of Ithaca to make place for an avuncular Simpson, of Illinois. This change apparently pleased neither Grant himself nor his fellow-cadets, and the latter irreverently pitching all the antiquities—Syrian, Greek, and Hoosier—into the Hudson together, bestowed upon their comrade the brief but expressive title of "Sam." It was as "Sam Grant" that the youth of many names took his low degree in his class; it was as "Sam Grant" that the young lieutenant made the campaign of Mexico; it was as "Sam Grant" that the brevetted captain was permitted, for reasons which the *Tribune* forbears to mention among the claims of its candidate, to retire from the army and engage in the business of tanning leather and hauling wood.

Yet when Tilton assails the General of the armies as a "drunkard," it is not Sam Grant whom he derides. And when the General of the armies prevaricated with President Johnson, it was not Hiram U. Grant who took the consequences? Why can we not have a definite understanding on this point?

None of the many names of Grant, it must be confessed, is much better fitted than was the name of Amos Cottle to

'Sound forever through the trump of fame."

And this is not so slight a matter as may hastily be supposed. For though it be true that a rose by any other name might smell as sweet, or as Sumner, bettering Shakespeare, expressed it, "might diffuse an equally agreeable odor," yet there can be no doubt that Destiny, when she sets about making men or places permanently illustrious, commonly shows a fine ear for harmony in giving them designations euphoniously fitted to their rank. Such designations become a part of the music of Nature, and of that fore-ordered rhythm of things whereof Mr. Emerson tells us:—

"You cannot wave your staff in air,
Or dip your paddle in the lake,
But it carves the bow of beauty there,
And the ripples in rhymes the oars forsake."

John Milton might perchance have written the "Paradise Lost," and "Comus," had he been born a Shufflebottom and baptized Adoniram; but Nature, abhorrent of cacophonies, chose more wisely for him and us, as also she did when she gave us, by the hand of William Shakespeare, what she might have dealt out to us through a Peter Scroggins.

Nothing can be more respectable than the name of Wiggins. Yet who will refuse to be thankful that the Father of his country has come down to us not as a Wiggins but as a Washington?

There be many poor and jaw-breaking names in Austria, but the fortune of war, which has put Austerlitz and Wagram and Marengo and Aspern into the mouths of men for ever, passes in silence over Ips and Murzzuschlag. The barons of England might have brought John Lackland to bay as well at Tooting or at Leatherhead as at Runnymede, and are we to believe it was but a deaf chance which guided their steps? If the poets and the authors of the future, however, have little to expect from any possible settlement of the quadrilateral quarrel over the names of Grant, it is at least to be hoped that they may be spared the calamity of bearing the four in full. From such a prospect even a Tupper or a Bancroft might recoil.

Nor is it just "to the unborn." For some time to come it is likely that here and there throughout the country there will be found fond parents so perverted by the gratuitous perusal of the *Tribune* as to desire to bestow upon their helpless male offspring the name or names of the Radical candidate whom Mr. Greeley has been morally "cowhided" into supporting. The sins of the parents, we are told, shall be visited upon the children, but it really is hard to believe that the justice could be reconciled with the mercy of heaven were it to permit that an innocent son even of the author of the Jamieson letter, and the editor of "my two papers both daily," should grow up to manhood branded as Ulysses Hiram Simpson Sam Grant Forney!

As there is no human probability that Grant can ever be elected President by the people, let him at least elect for himself a tolerable and a permanent name, and so go down under his own colors.

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Philadelphia, March 16, 1868. 6 3 wfm2m

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A large assortment just received, with a variety of settings. [5 1]4p

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We keep always on hand an assortment of

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Of the best American and Foreign Makers, all warranted to give complete satisfaction, and at

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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

THE DEMOCRATIC RATIFICATION MEETING.—The ratification meeting, which had been announced in all the papers, and on all the dead walls of the city, came off on Saturday night in front of Independence Hall.

The following eminent speakers were announced to speak, but few appeared:—Major-General F. P. Blair, Major-General William A. Richardson, Major-General Thomas Ewing, Jr., Hon. D. W. Voorhees, Hon. William Bigler, Hon. Thomas B. Florence, Major-General George C. Morgan, Hon. Hiester Clymer, Hon. M. C. Kerr, Hon. Samuel J. Randall, Hon. James B. Nicholson, Hon. Francis W. Hughes, General William McCandless, Hon. William A. Wallace, Hon. Daniel M. Fox, Hon. Thomas C. McDowell, Furman Sheppard, Esq., William L. Hirst, Esq., John O'Byrne, Esq., Thomas J. Barger, Esq., Charles W. Brooke, Esq., and others.

The meeting was organized at 8 o'clock, Hon. Richard Vaux presiding. He made one of his characteristic speeches, in which he claimed that the Democratic Convention had exhibited the first practical evidence of the power of principles to re-establish the government of the Constitution. He referred to Seymour as a wise statesman, and to Mr. Blair as a good soldier.

Mr. Hemphill, chairman on town meetings, then read eight or ten names of vice presidents for the meeting and concluded by saying, and fifty others. Of course they were all elected, as were also the secretaries.

Resolutions denouncing the Republicans as usurpers; claiming that the Democracy is the party of the Union; hailing Seymour and Blair, and endorsing Andrew Johnson, and the city and county ticket, were declared unanimously adopted without taking the negative vote.

As none of the prominent speakers on the long list considered the meeting worthy their attention, the committee was in a dilemma. Fortunately for the aforesaid committee one of their number found among the crowd near the stand Governor Swann, the friend and standard-bearer of the Rebels of Maryland. He was hurried to the front, and just as he was introduced the band struck up an appropriate Rebel tune of "Maryland, my Maryland." Both this and the Governor were received with great cheering. He gave the crowd to understand that the convention had glorified itself by nominating Seymour and Blair. After complimenting the candidates as well as he knew how, he continued his remarks by charging Stevens, Kelley, and Sumner with being disunionists, condemning the Freedmen's Bureau and the Congress and Senate of the United States.

Colonel Thomas B. Florence was the next speaker, and the only one announced on the list. He jumped about in his usual crickety manner, causing much uneasiness to those in front of the platform, who seemed to fear that he would leap upon them. The Colonel talked so freely about himself and what he intended to do when elected, that the Committee on Town Meetings were much displeased for his attempt to throw Seymour and Blair in the shade to satiate his own personal ambition. He gratified the assemblage, which was exceedingly boisterous during his speech, by predicting 30,000 majority for the Democratic ticket in November, and after reciting a short poem and a eulogy on Andrew Johnson, he retired.

Colonel McDowell, of Harrisburg, was next trotted out. After denouncing the radicals, the "nigger" and Bill Kelley, he engaged in a rambling conversation with the audience, and was finally given a strong hint by one of the committee to quit, which he did, and was loudly cheered for doing so.

James B. Nicholson, aspirant for Congressional honors in the Fourth District, was then introduced. He based his claims on the ground that he is in favor of the workingmen, and argued that the party was with him.

Dennis Mahoney and Rev. Mr. Taarin, not on the list, made the concluding speeches, and the meeting adjourned.

INTERESTING SERVICES AT THE CATHEDRAL.—The Apostolic Briefs, erecting the Sees of Scranton and Harrisburg, and appointing the Right Rev. William O'Hara, D. D., bishop of the former, and the Rev. J. F. Shanahan, D. D., of the latter, having been received, the ceremony of consecration took place in the Cathedral in this city yesterday morning; the Right Rev. J. F. Wood, D. D., Bishop of Philadelphia, was the consecrator. The sermon was delivered by Rev. M. O'Conner, S. J., and the ceremonies were conducted by Rev. A. S. McConomy, master of ceremonies.

The sacred edifice was filled to its utmost capacity on the occasion, and the ceremonies were of a very grand and imposing character.

Right Rev. Bishop Wood had the management of the details. At ten o'clock the bishops, priests, and ecclesiastical students, formed in line in front of the chapel, and crossing Eighteenth street, passed into Logan Square, and afterwards into the Cathedral through the main door. The procession, with its mitred bishops, the surpliced clergy, and the students, presented an imposing appearance. After the clergy had taken their position within the sanctuary, the Right Rev. Bishop Wood, arrayed in his episcopal robes, ascended the altar, when the bishops that were to be consecrated were brought before him, when the Right Rev. Bishop McGill, as the senior of the assistant bishops, addressed the congregation as follows:—

"Right Rev. Father, our Holy Mother, the Catholic Church, requires of you to raise these priests here present to the burthensome office of a bishop. Bishop Wood have you the Apostolic commission?" Bishop McGill, replied, "We have."

The commission was then ordered to be read, and was delivered by the Rev. F. F. Hopkins.

At 11 o'clock Mass commenced. After the Confteor of the Mass had been said, the consecrator continued the Mass till the portion called the sequence had been reached, when he resumed his seat before the altar. The Bishops elect, in the meantime, retired from the sanctuary to an adjoining chapel, with the assistant Bishop, when they divested themselves of their capes, and opening the hole, put on the pictorial cross. They were then robed with the tunic, dalmatic, chasuble, and sandals, when the concluding course of the consecration was proceeded with in the order prescribed in the ritual.

The Rev. Michael O'Conner, S. J., delivered the sermon on the occasion. After the reverend speaker had concluded, the Mass was continued to its termination, and the newly consecrated bishops, invested with all the insignia of office, went through the Cathedral imparting their benediction to the multitude.

The music sung was Hummel's Grand Mass, No. 2; the Veni Sancte Spiritus of the Abbe Volgen; the Date Sonitum of Costa, and Haydn's Te Deum.

FIRES.—The dwelling house of Mr. Reifschneider, No. 2118 Master street, was damaged by fire on Saturday morning, to the extent of $2000. The fire was caused by the upsetting of a pan of heated lard. Mrs. Reifschneider and her son were burned about the face and hands in attempting to put out the fire.

About 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon the sash and blind manufactory of Mr. Hendel, on Adams street, above Trenton avenue, was slightly damaged by fire.

The alarm of fire at half-past 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon was caused by the burning of the roofs of two vacant frame dwellings, in South street, above Sixth.

The firemen were called out a second time yesterday afternoon, the alarm being caused by the slight burning of an unoccupied frame which caught from sparks from a steamer.

A SUICIDE.—A German residing in this city, and giving the name of Lucas, shot himself yesterday, it was reported last evening at Camden, under the following circumstances:—It appears that Lucas had a young woman living with him whom he charged with robbing him of some money. The young woman proved her innocence, and subsequently had Lucas arrested for making the charge against her. It is alleged that in consequence of this arrest, and owing to the mortification, Lucas told a friend on the Island yesterday that he intended to put an end to himself. Nothing was thought of the matter, however, until it was ascertained that he had carried the threat into execution. The Coroner of Camden reported the case to Coroner Daniels, and the matter will be fully investigated.

FIRE IN CAMDEN.—The Nickel Works of Joseph W. Wharton, situated on Cooper's creek, about half a mile east of the depot of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad Company, was totally destroyed by fire last night. The works were very extensive, covering about a quarter square of ground. The main building was one story in height, of concrete stone. Adjoining this was the engine and machinery room. On the other end of the building there were two-story brick buildings, occupied by persons employed in the works. These, with their contents, were entirely destroyed. Loss about $40,000, one-half of which is covered by insurance.

ACCIDENTS.—Mr. John Gill who resides in Uber street, above Montgomery avenue, fell from the front platform of a Ridge Avenue car, at the Jefferson street crossing, and received some injury by the wheels passing over his limbs.

—Patrick Flanigan had his face badly burned on Saturday, by lime which he was slacking flying in it. He was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

—Lawrence Heckey, residing in Manilla street, fell on Saturday, by tripping over a stone, and broke one of his arms.

DROWNED.—Peter Raley, nine years of age, was drowned yesterday afternoon, at the screw-dock wharf, on the Delaware. The Coroner will hold an inquest.

The Coroner was also sent for yesterday to hold an inquest on the body of a boy named Waimore, who was drowned on Saturday. He resided in Moyer street, above Cherry.

GONE OUT OF COMMISSION.—The United States steamer Shamrock arrived at this port on the 4th inst., and went out of commission on Saturday, the 11th. For twenty-six months she has been attached to the European squadron. She left Lisbon on the 9th of June, Madeira on the 25th, and Bermuda on the 1st of July.

LARCENY.—George Scott, colored, was arrested yesterday on the charge of stealing $65 and a watch from a colored man, who was lying asleep on a cellar door, near Sixth and Lombard streets. Upon the testimony of two witnesses Scott was committed by Alderman Carpenter.

HAY AND STRAW FOR THE WEEK.—During the past week 383 loads of hay and 36 of straw were weighed and sold at the following prices: Prime Timothy hay per 100 pounds, $1.40@1.50; mixed, $1.25@1.30; inferior, $1.05@1.10; straw, $1.30@$1.40.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY JOTTINGS.

—On Saturday night, after the adjournment of the Democratic ratification meeting, the Liberty Silver Cornet Band serenaded the Hon. Thomas B. Florence. There was a large assemblage present. Colonel Florence being called out made an appropriate response. He was followed by Judge A. P. Aldrich, of South Carolina, Maj. Fenlon, of Kansas, and John A. Marshall, of this city.

—The battalion being raised in the Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards, will be known as the Pennsylvania Zouaves and will be under the command of Major H. Oscar Roberts, late of the Ninety-fifth Regiment P. V. The uniform will be similar to the Philadelphia Fire Zouaves.

—The Blue Reserves, who were in the battle of Hagerstown, will celebrate the fifth anniversary of that event by speeches and a collation, at the dwelling of Mr. George J. Naylor, an officer of the organization, at which time a painting of the battle-field, by Captain Page, will be presented.

—An election for commissioned officers of Company I, Philadelphia Fire Zouaves, will take place on the evening of the 20th instant.

—Company D, of the same regiment, has also been formed, making eight altogether.

—The following gentlemen have been elected officers of the Franklin Fire Company:—President, Thomas H. Clark; Vice-President, James Logan; Secretary, John R. Cantlin; Assistant Secretary, Andrew J. Boswell; Treasurer, Charles J. Cathrall.

—The Niagara Hose Company has elected the following officers:—President, Henry York; Vice-President, John J. Daly; Secretary, Samuel B. Murphy; Assistant Secretary, James McCully, Jr.; Treasurer, John Carrow.

—The following gentlemen have been elected officers of the Independence Steam Fire Company:—President, John Sheron; Vice-President, James Morgan; Secretary, J. A. Smith; Assistant Secretary, John McCrystal; Treasurer, William B. Irvine.

—The new carriage built for the Lawrence Fire Company, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, will be shipped to-morrow. The prevailing color of the carriage is maroon, interlined with gold and Paris green; the wheels are polished hickory.

—The Columbia Hose Company have ordered a new carriage. She is to have arch springs, patent wheels, and is large enough to carry 800 feet of hose.

—The Northern Liberty Hose Company will take their "White Turtle" carriage home to-day. It has been newly painted and highly ornamented.

—The Good Will Hose Company has elected the following officers:—President, James Callahan; Vice-President, George W. Hains; Secretary, John M. Lee; Treasurer, George W. Hyde.

—The carriage of the Robert Morris Hose is being overhauled, and put in perfect order.

—A meeting of the Operative Plasterers' Union will be held at Painters' Hall, Locust street, above Eighth, to-morrow evening, at 8 o'clock.

—The Shoemakers' Co-operative Association meets this evening, at the Hall of the Washington Hose Company, Ninth street, above Filbert.

—Ashes will be lifted from west of Broad and north of Market street on the following days:—Monday, from Market to Race; Tuesday, from Race to Callowhill; Wednesday, from Callowhill to Coates; Thursday, from Coates to Girard avenue; Friday, from Girard avenue, north.

A Fight with Indians.

The Helena (Arkansas) *Herald* says:—

"By advices from Fort Ellis we are in receipt of the full particulars of an Indian raid that occurred there on the 13th ultimo, and which terminated quite unpleasantly for the aborigines. Immediately before the reveille, a band of Crows, about thirty in number, made a dash at thirty-four mules of Hugh Kirkendall's herd, which were grazing within a quarter of a mile of the fort, and succeeded in running them off. In less than half an hour Captain R. S. La Motte, commanding, issued orders to Brevet Major Horr to start in pursuit. At 5:30 A. M. the Major was in the saddle, and at the head of twenty men, the guide and two citizens, took up the line of march by the Yellowstone road. At the same time Lieutenant M. O Codding, with twenty men, took the trail of the Indians through the canon which leads towards Emigrant Gulch. The Indians crossed the mountains to the Yellowstone road, striking it at the point about twelve miles from the fort, immediately before Major Horr arrived at the same place with his party, the Indians having probably about four or five miles the start.

"The roads were very bad, being much cut up, but as the horses were in good order, the Major pushed on rapidly, and at last saw the Indians at the distance of at least four miles. The party then struck into a brisk gallop, and were not recognized by the Indians until they had gained about a mile upon them. Then the chase became an exciting one.

"Major Horr pushed on rapidly, and on reaching the Yellowstone and finding that the Indians had gone down it towards Twenty-five Yard Creek, he put his horses to a hard gallop, and reached the creek just as the Indians crossed—having ridden thirty-eight miles in less than four hours, and having but ten men, the horses of the remainder not being able to make the time. Springing from their blown horses, the soldiers poured a volley into the Indians, dropping two of them from their animals, and making the rest leave their prey and seek shelter from the leaden shower, dropping their haversacks, robes, saddles, toilet articles and plunder generally.

"The creek being bank full and very rapid, Major Horr did not deem it prudent to swim his tired horses across to continue the pursuit, so he sent three men over who collected the recaptured stock, besides five horses and one mule belonging to the Indians, with which the Major returned to the fort by sundown, having ridden at least seventy-five miles since morning.

"This band were Fort Smith Crows. They were dressed in soldiers' clothes, and were armed with Springfield rifles. Three of the animals captured from them were recognized as having been in the Government herd at Fort C. F. Smith, by parties who took them there."

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES.....4:29 | MOON RISES.....morn
SUN SETS.....7:31 | HIGH WATER.....8:04

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JAMES T. YOUNG, COATES WALTON, THOMAS POTTER. } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	June 24
Celia	London	New York	June 27
Minnesota	Liverpool	New York	June 30
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York	June 30
C. of Boston	Liverpool	New York	July 1
Austrian	Liverpool	Quebec	July 2
Hammonia	Southampton	New York	July 3
Europa	Brest	New York	July 4
C. of N. York	Liverpool	New York	July 4
Cuba	Liverpool	New York	July 4
America	Southampton	New York	July 7
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	July 7

FOR EUROPE.

Fina	New York	Liverpool	July 13
Saxonia	New York	Hamburg	July 14
China	New York	Liverpool	July 15
Tripoli	New York	Liverpool	July 16
Hansa	New York	Bremen	July 16
City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	July 18
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	July 23
C. of N. York	New York	Liverpool	July 28

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Missouri	New York	Havana & Nas.	July 16
Ocean Queen	New York	Aspinwall	July 16
Star and Stripes	Philada.	Havana	July 21
Pioneer	Philada.	Wilmington	July 24
Merrimack	New York	Rio Janeiro	July 24
Juniata	Philada.	New Orleans	July 25
Wyoming	Philada.	Savannah	July 25

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Prometheus, Gray, Charleston, E. A. Souder & Co.
Brig Maria Wheeler, Wheeler, Boston, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr J. B. Austin, Davis, Boston, do.
Schr G. H. Bent Smith, Boston, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr Hannah Blackman, Jones, Providence, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Zeta, Crowell, Portland, do.
Schr A. S. Brown, Crowell, Boston, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr E. V. Glover, Ingersoll, Boston, Westmoreland Coal Co.
Schr Winslow, Steele, Portland, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr Reading RR. No. 43, Powell, Norfolk, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr A. Hammond, Paine, Chelsea, Geo. S. Repplier.
Schr N. & H. Gould, Crowell, Boston, D. Cooper.
Schr M. R. Samson, Samson, Great Egg Harbor, Captain.
Steamer Valley City, Morgan, Richmond, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str New York, Jones, Washington, do.
Str Chester, Jones, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str J. S. Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Str C. Comstock, Drake, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Mershon, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Br. ship Stadacona, Cassidy, 49 days from London derry, with mdse. and 218 passengers to H. Taylor & Co. Towed up by tug America. Had two deaths on the passage.
Steamship Norfolk, Vance, from Richmond via Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Barque Antigo, Morrison, 20 days from Nevassa, with guano to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Brig Moonlight, Brown, 12 days from Cardenas, with molasses to E. C. Knight & Co.
Brig J. W. Drisko, Coombs, 12 days from Cardenas, with molasses to E. C. Knight & Co.
Brig Nigretta, Stowers, 7 days from Boston, in ballast to L. Westergaard & Co.
Schr Koret, Crocker, 10 days from Cardenas, with molasses to Isaac Hough & Morris.
Schr John B. Clayton, Clayton, 4 days from Providence, in ballast to Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Schr Kalmarian, Clark, 8 days from James River, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.
Schr H. Blackman, Jones, from Providence.
Schr J. H. Allen Ketchum, from Boston.
Schr Geo. H. Bent, Smith, from Boston.
Schr W. Marcy Champion, from Boston.
Schr Jabez White, Bayles, from New York.
Schr Reading RR. No. 43, Powell, from Millville.
Schr Judge Hopkins, Fenton, from New Haven.
Schr W. H. Travers, Todd, from Washington.
Schr Fly, Fennimore, from Lynn.
Schr Nannie Smith, from Wilmington, Del.
Steamer M. Massey, Smith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer H. L. Gawtier, 18 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer D. Utley, Davis, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer G. H. Stout, Ford, from Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer A. C. Stimers, Knox, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., July 11—6 A. M.—Brig Nellie, from New York, passed in yesterday. Barque Amelie Auguste, for St. Jago; brigs Five Brothers, for Stettin, and J. H. Dillingham, for Genoa, went to sea yesterday. Schr John Shay, from Sagua, for orders, arrived at the Breakwater yesterday. Brig Isabel Beurman, from Ponce, P. R., has been ordered to Philadelphia.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Barque Abbie N. Franklin, Holbrook, for Philadelphia, cleared at Portland 10th inst.
Brig Leonard Myers, Hicks, was at Arroyo, P. R., 25th ult., for New York in 2 days.
Schrs E. Magee, Barnes; Frances, Gibbs; and M. F. Long, Hardy, hence at Boston 10th inst.
Schr Cyrus Fossett, Harding, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 10th inst.
Schrs J. B. Myers, J. W. Vannaman, N. C. Paine, M. J. Russell, Anna Barton, and S. Nelson Hall, sailed from Holmes' Hole 9th inst.
Schr J. D. Ingraham, for Philadelphia, cleared at Hartford 10th inst.
Schr Wm. Gilman, Scovill, for Philadelphia, sailed from Pawtucket 10th inst.
Schr Cherub, Layman, hence, at Washington, D. C., 8th inst.
Schr Archer & Reeves, Ireland, for Philadelphia, was loading at Wilmington, N. C., 9th inst.
Schr N. H. Benedict, Ellis, hence, at Providence 9th inst.
Schrs Amos Falkenburg, Terrill; Anna E. Safford, Hanson; and Geo. Brooks, Haley, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 9th inst.
Schr Transit, Rackett, from Providence for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 9th inst.
Schr Reading RR. No. 41, Bartlett, hence, at Pawtucket 9th inst.
Schr John C. McShain, Johnston, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 9th inst.
Schrs Northern Light, and Smith O'Brien, for Philadelphia, cleared at New Haven 9th inst.
Schrs American Eagle, Shaw, and L. P. Pharo, Collins, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 10th instant.
Schrs Henry May, Rackett, from Dighton, and E. M. Fox Case, from Fall River, both for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 9th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Belgian Government has given notice that from the 1st day of April, 1868, the following modifications of the signals, indicating the depth of water in the port of Ostende, would be established:—

With Rising Tide—When there is a depth of 11 feet water on the bar a red light will be exhibited from the jetty argle (in addition to the fixed red light at the extremity of the east pier-head). This light will be extinguished when the established light, indicating a depth of 16 feet and over, is seen.

With Falling Tide—Immediately the light indicating a depth of 16 feet and above is extinguished, the red light on the jetty angle will be shown (together with the fixed red light at the extremity of the east pier-head), until the moment the depth is less than 11 feet on the bar.

By command of their lordships.

GEO. HENRY RICHARDS, Hydrographer.
Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London, June 15, 1868.

Notice is hereby given that a Conical Buoy, colored Black, with the words "Barrels Rock" in White letters on it, has been placed to mark the Barrels Rocks, off the coast of Wexford, Ireland.

The Buoy is placed S. ¼ E., one and a half cables from the Rock in 15 fathoms at low water spring tides, with the following marks and compass bearings:

Nethertown House in one with the Coastguard station on Carnsore Point N. ½ E.

Blackrock in one with Castle Ruins N.W. by W. ½ W.

Tuskar Lighthouse, E. ½ N. (distant 7½ miles.

Beacon on Little Saltee Island, W. by N. ½ N. (distant 7½ miles.

By order. WILLIAM LEES, Secretary.
Office of Irish Lights, Dublin, June 23, 1868.

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.

PHILADELPHIA, January 28, 1868.

The attending Managers are:—
S. Morris Waln, No. 128 South Delaware avenue.
Adolph E. Borie, No. 153 Dock street.
Attending Physician—Dr. J. M. Da Costa, No. 1008 Spruce street.
Attending Surgeons—Dr. Addinell Hewson, No. 135 South Fifteenth street; Dr. D. Hayes Agnew, No. 19 North Eleventh street.
The Physicians and Surgeons attend at the Hospital every day (Sundays excepted), to receive application for admission.
Persons seriously injured by accident are always admitted if brought to the Hospital immediately thereafter. 2 27

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.

The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1868:—

ELI K. PRICE, President.

Wm. H. Moore,	Wm. W. Keen,
Samuel S. Moon,	Ferdinand J. Dreer,
Gillies Balfett,	George L. Buzby,
Edwin Greble,	B. A. Knight.

Secretary and Treasurer—JOS. B. TOWNSEND.

The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lotholders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 8 S. Third street, or of any of the Managers. 7 21

MEDICAL.

IMPORTANT TO INVALIDS.

IRON IN THE BLOOD.

A PERMANENT TONIC,

WITHOUT ALCOHOL.

HEALTH FOR THE SICK.

STRENGTH TO THE WEAK.

VIGOR FOR THE FEEBLE.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP, *a Protected Solution of the Protoxide of Iron*, strikes at the root of disease by supplying the blood with its VITAL PRINCIPLE OR LIFE ELEMENT, IRON, giving *Strength*, *Vigor*, and *New Life* to the whole system.

PERUVIAN SYRUP Is a Protoxide of Iron.
PERUVIAN SYRUP Makes the Weak Strong.
PERUVIAN SYRUP Contains no Alcohol.
PERUVIAN SYRUP Builds up the Broken-down.
PERUVIAN SYRUP Cures the Dyspepsia.
PERUVIAN SYRUP Invigorates the Brain.
PERUVIAN SYRUP Cures Female Weaknesses.
PERUVIAN SYRUP Cures Spring Debility.
PERUVIAN SYRUP Vitalizes and Purifies the Blood.
PERUVIAN SYRUP Restores the Vigor of Youth.
PERUVIAN SYRUP Is Pleasant to take.

Being free from Alcohol in any form, its energizing effects are not followed by corresponding reaction, but are permanent.

Stimulants only afford temporary relief, and have the same effect as giving a tired horse the whip instead of oats. The true way is to invigorate the debilitated system by supplying the blood with its Life Element—IRON, thereby infusing strength, vigor and new life into all parts of the system, and building up an IRON CONSTITUTION.

Thousands have been changed by the use of this remedy, from weak, sickly, suffering creatures, to strong, healthy, and happy men and women, and invalids cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial.

PRICE.

Large Bottles, (24 oz.) $2 00, or 3 for $5 00.
Small Bottles, (10 oz.) $1 00, or 6 for $5 00.

If your Druggist does not keep it, send direct to me, and it will be forwarded promptly by express.

A 32 page pamphlet sent *free* to any address.

CAUTION—In purchasing the PERUVIAN SYRUP, be particular to get the *Genuine*, and not one of the many Alcoholic Elixirs of Peruvian Bark, or Bark and Iron. See that Peruvian Syrup is blown in the glass.

J. P. DINSMORE, Proprietor,

No. 36 DEY Street, New York.

For Sale in Philadelphia by

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
No. 602 ARCH Street,

FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO.,

AND BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY. 7 13m

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ASSETS

SEVENTEEN MILLIONS.

Short Term, Perpetual, Floating, and Rent Policies issued on favorable terms.

Office, No. 6 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

ATWOOD SMITH,
6 15 6m GENERAL AGENT.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, Southeast corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight, to all parts of the World.

INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods, by river, canal, lake, and land carriages to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
On merchandise generally;
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1867.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$201,000 00
120,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881	134,400 00
50,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan Treasury Notes	52,562 50
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	210 070 00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	125,625 00
50 000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent Loan	51.000 00
20 000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,800 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,375 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guaranteed)	20,000 00
80,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loans	18,000 00
7000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4270 00
5,000,300	shares stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000 00
7,500	150 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	7,800 00
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,000 00
20,000	80 Shares Stock Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	15,000 00
201,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	201,900 00
$1,101,800	par. Market value, Cost, $1089,679 20,	$1,102,802 50
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills Receivable for Insurance made	219,135 67
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued interest and other debts due the Company	43,334 36
	Stocks and Scrip of sundry Insurance and other Companies $4,076 00, estimated value	3,017 00
	Cash in Bank $103 017 10	
	Cash in Drawer 298 52	183,315 62
		$1 567,605 15

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	James C. Hand,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
Edmund A. Souder,	James Traquair,
Joseph H. Seal,	William C. Ludwig,
Theophilus Paulding,	Jacob P. Jones,
Hugh Craig,	James B. McFarland,
Edward Darlington,	Joshua P. Eyre,
John R. Penrose,	John D. Taylor,
H. Jones Brooke,	Spencer McIlvaine,
Henry Sloan,	Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
George G. Leiper,	George W. Bernadou,
William G. Boulton,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg,
Edward Lafourcade,	J. B. Semple, "
Jacob Riegel,	A. B. Berger, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 12 20

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:
NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,

$2,603,740 09.

CAPITAL	$600,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,018,893 89
PREMIUMS	1,184,846 20
UNSETTLED CLAIMS,	INCOME FOR 1868
$23,692 32.	$350,000 00.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER

$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.,
George W. Richards,	Thomas Sparks,
Isaac Lea,	William S. Grant,

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.

Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 1 12

INSURE AT HOME.

IN THE

Penn Mutual Life Insurance COMPANY,

No. 921 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

ASSETS, $3,000,000.

CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.

MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.

LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.

POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.

Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18]

JAMES TRAQUAIR.....PRESIDENT.
SAMUEL E. STOKES.....VICE-PRESIDENT.
NO. W. BORNOR.....A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS.....SECRETARY

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,

No. 111 S. FOURTH Street,

INCORPORATED 30 MONTH 22, 1865.

CAPITAL $500,000 PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or on 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies, Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among the policy holders.

Moneys received at interest and paid on demand.

Authorized by the charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee, or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD	W. G. LONGSTRETH,
RICHARD CADBURY,	WILLIAM HACKER,
CHARLES F. COFFIN.	
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.	ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary,
WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH, Vice-President.	
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner.	J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	David Lewis,
M. B. Mahony,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 3 28

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

TILLINGHAST & HILT'S INSURANCE ROOMS,

JOS. TILLINGHAST. DAVID B. HILT.

No. 409 WALNUT St.

AGENTS AND ATTORNEYS FOR

Home Fire Insurance Company, NEW HAVEN, CONN.
Springfield Fire and Marine Ins. Co., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Yonkers and New York Insurance Co., NEW YORK
Peoples' Fire Insurance Company, WORCESTER, MASS.
Atlantic Fire and Marine Insurance Co., PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Guardian Fire Insurance Company, NEW YORK
Lumberman's Fire Insurance Co., CHICAGO, ILL.

Insurance effected at LOWEST RATES. All losses promptly and liberally adjusted at their

Office, No. 409 WALNUT Street,
5 9] PHILADELPHIA.

INSURE AT HOME.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 426 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

CHARTERED CAPITAL, - - - $500,000
PAID IN CAPITAL, - - - $100,000
NO LOSSES OR DEBTS.

Insure against loss or damage by Fire on Buildings, Merchandise, Household Furniture, and all other Insurable property, and also take Marine, Canal, and Inland Navigation Risks at the lowest rates consistent with security.

W. E. OWENS, President.
NATHAN HAINES, Secretary. [5 18 3m

BENJ. F. O'BRYON, Survey.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. E. Owens,	Arthur Maginnis,
Hon. Geo. V. Lawrence,	Wm. W. Fenner,
Hon. Stephen T. Wilson,	Dr. M. McEwen,

Evening Telegraph

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MONDAY, JULY 13, 1868.

The "Greatest Statesman" of the Democracy and General Blair.

THE comments upon the Democratic nominations by the journals of the country of various shades of opinion, are of a contradictory and conflicting character; the organs of the Republican party and some independent newspapers declaring that the ticket is inevitably doomed to defeat, while the Democratic journals, as in duty bound, affirm that nothing could have been more satisfactory and encouraging than the unanimous selection of their "greatest statesman" as their Presidential nominee. This declaration, which is apparently sincere, affords a striking commentary upon the position and conduct of their party. It maintained for a long period uninterrupted sway in the national councils, training a large number of its chosen favorites in the public service as Congressmen, Senators, Cabinet officers, and diplomatists, and yet it now boasts that it has found in a man who has officially figured exclusively in the tortuous politics of the Empire State, a statesman of more exalted genius and greater profundity than any of the Democratic champions who have enjoyed opportunities in a national arena to air their theories and to demonstrate their wisdom or their folly, their patriotism or their treasonable proclivities. If this judgment be correct, it reflects great discredit upon the long list of Democratic magnates who have been fairly tried before the people, and in their eulogies of Seymour it would be interesting to hear them explain how and why he gained his alleged pre-eminence, despite the lack of proper opportunities. The nation has witnessed, during the last twelve years, sometimes with mortification, but oftener with just indignation, innumerable displays of Democratic statesmanship. The favorite doctrines of the party were exemplified in the South, by the treasonable efforts to inaugurate the Rebellion, and in the North by schemes to prevent a vigorous prosecution of the war instituted to suppress it, and there is no evidence that Horatio Seymour's statesmanship ever elevated him above the low level of Democratic prejudices and platforms. Indeed, when it is remembered that the man who, in the New York Convention, first strenuously insisted upon his nomination was no less a personage than the notorious Vallandigham; and when Seymour's record in connection with the stages of the rebellion and the New York riots is considered, it will be difficult to ascribe to this paragon any other sort of statesmanship than that which has been emphatically condemned by the repeated verdicts of the American people. His chief advantage over his competitors arose from the fact that he did not place on record in the *Congressional Globe*, or in the archives of national departments the current opinions of the party to which he has adhered with unwavering fidelity, but he has said and done enough to prove his thorough sympathy with the ultra leaders of his organization, and to become the chosen candidate of the radical Pendleton faction. Satisfied that he will blindly follow "the old landmarks of the party," the Democratic politicians will scarcely attempt to disguise this obvious fact, and they will only endeavor to attract doubtful voters by some of the glittering generalities of their platform and by their nominee for Vice-President. Resisting the nomination of General Hancock for the first place on their ticket, they concluded that it would be safe to confer the secondary honor upon a Union soldier, who had followed up his abandonment of republicanism by a declaration that he favored a revolutionary reversal of the reconstruction policy of Congress. Thousands of men entered the war as Democrats, and emerged from it Republicans, but General Blair gained a strong hold upon the affections of the Democracy by pursuing the directly opposite course. In 1860, when he addressed a Lincoln meeting in this city, he bitterly denounced the members of the Union party of that day in Pennsylvania for not openly assuming the name of Republicans, and boasted that in the slave State of Missouri he gloried in proclaiming himself an emancipationist. Stubbornly as the New York Convention resisted the appeals of those who urged that success was impossible unless they nominated for President some man who had not always been a strict Democratic partisan, the force of this argument was evidently acknowledged in the most ungracious and ineffective manner possible by the nomination of General Blair. Instead of strengthening the Democratic ticket, his erratic record and his recent letter invoking a new rebellion will render him even less acceptable to patriotic voters than Horatio Seymour.

The Republican party will inevitably triumph in the coming election, unless it commits the error of so greatly underrating its antagonists as to permit them to carry the election by default. It is evident that the Democracy will make a desperate attempt to achieve success. Conscious of the popularity of Grant and Colfax, they start from the outset fully impressed with the idea that incessant and untiring exertions are necessary to give them even a ghost of a chance of victory. They will constantly labor, in season and out of season, by fair means and foul, to strengthen their ticket. All their internal dissensions and antagonisms will be healed, and they will move on in solid column in support of Seymour and Blair. If the Republicans are wise, they will soon recognize the necessity of perfecting a counter-organization that will worthily sustain in its completeness and effectiveness the claims of their great leader.

How Philadelph a Ratified.

On Saturday night the faithful of our city met in front of Independence Hall, to ratify the Democratic nominations. A large stand was erected, big placards posted, and the speakers announced; the only thing which marred the complete success of the whole affair was the trifling absence of a big crowd. In all candor we must say that two thousand people would be an over estimate of those who were present. From beginning to end the spirit evinced proved that the Democratic party in Philadelphia entered the contest with the certainty of failure staring them in the face. The meeting was presided over by that "venerable" sage Richard Vaux. His speech was thoroughly characteristic. Mr. Vaux commenced by stating that the "nomination of Seymour and Blair were by the whole Union, because the convention which selected them had representatives from all the States." Wherein the special merit of their nomination consists over that by the Republicans is not stated, as Grant and Colfax were also nominated under exactly similar circumstances, so far as the number of votes they received was concerned. But what has logic to do with the question? Progressing in his torrent of words, the speaker detected a light ahead. He predicts a good time coming. He says "the golden age of the country is about to return," and detects the dawn in the certainty of the election of Seymour. Oh! lasting night that is in store for our land if there shall be no light until it illuminates the head of the great Horatio as President of the United States! What is Egyptian darkness compared with that in the future? We fear the sun will set to rise no more if his rays are not needed until the good times comes.

There can be but one way to explain the statement of the great Vaux. He perpetrates a joke on the word "golden." He refers to specie payments, and is twitting the Democracy with their financial views. With this as our key, let us see how plain the complex sentence becomes:—

"The golden age of the republic is to be reinaugurated, first, by the nomination, then by the sanction of the people, and then in the administration of the Federal Government, under the Constitution and the laws made in accordance therewith."

This can mean but one thing. It is a prophecy that Grant will be elected and specie payment be once more resumed. If it meant Democratic success, surely by flooding the country with "greenbacks" no '*golden* age" will be secured. But it is really too bad, Richard! it is too bad! Remember, you have no right to joke at the expense of your friends. Old men do dearly love their little puns; but then there is carrying a thing to an excess, and to prophesy Republican success to a Democratic meeting, when you are its President, cannot be excused even on the plea of getting off a joke.

Further on the orator says:—

"The hopes of all true patriots are revived; for they see in the coming future the ballot, peaceful, penetrating, and pervading, like the dew of heaven, reinvigorating their energies to rescue the country from the control of bands of usurpers and imposters, who are crucifying representative constitutional government, to set up in its stead a despotic power, to paotect them from the wrath of the people, awakening to the duties which the equity of retribution imposes."

Surely the intense heat of Saturday night has affected the massive brain. What with the dew of heaven, the crucifixion, the equity of retribution—we would have supposed the legal mind would refer to redemption also—we cannot tell at what the great man is aiming. But the peroration is the thing. We are afraid to congratulate the ex-Mayor on any other part, because it recalls to us so strongly the story of a Frenchman who had lost his wife. As he went along the street to the funeral he was painfully affected, sobbing and shouting. A friend who met him on the way called next day to express his sympathy. "My dear fellow, you were dreadfully overcome going to the funeral." "What!" he replied; "Going to it? Oh, that was nothing. *You should have seen me at the grave!*" So it is with Richard. We dare not say that any of his excellent abuse of the radicals was good, lest he refers us to the peroration. We give it to our readers:—

"It will drive the usurpers from the Federal capitol, and from the States where now they and the negro seek to govern against right, justice, truth, righteousness, reason, patriotism, the laws of God and the protest of enlightened mankind."

What the "protest of enlightened mankind" means we do not pretend to conjecture, but then as Uncle Toby says when accused of repeating an irrelavent quotation "What's the odds, it sounds all right."

The rest of the meeting was rather a tame affair. No new adjective was applied. In fact the meeting was rather mild. It only calls us "usurpers," "traitors," "revolutionists," "murderers," "incendiaries," and such like epithets. We see nothing new. Oh for a man with the wonderful cursing power of Andrew Jackson. He would be worth ten thousands votes.

The concluding speech was delivered by a Col. (?) McDowell of Harrisburg. Let those who can make sense out of it do so.

"Colonel Thomas C. McDowell, of Harrisburg, was now introduced, and said that he had found, side by side with himself on the platform, a man whom he had not met since he was a prisoner in the old Capitol Jail at Washington—a prisoner for no act of his, so far as he knew. He had entered the war, but could not remain in the army. He soon became disgusted and left the service. The course of the radicals was too much for him. He hoped that the people would take care of the radical members of Congress from Philadelphia; would send a successor to Bill Kelley, to Leonard Myers, to Charles O'Neill, and to all the radical crew. He did not wish to see one of them returned. In place of Charles O'Neill, he expected to see that honest, tried, and true man, Colonel Florence, chosen." (Applause.)

A clue to its vagueness is given by our neighbor, the *Post*:—

"Colonel McDowell, of Harrisburg, was next trotted out. After denouncing the radicals, the 'nigger,' and Bill Kelley, he engaged in a rambling conversation with the audience, and was finally given a strong hint by one of the committee to quit, which he did, and was loudly cheered for doing so."

With this cheerful and soul-stirring episode, the great ratification meeting terminated. If throughout the campaign its type will be but followed, we will have the State by 50,000 majority.

Literature and the Drama.

It has recently become quite the fashion to bewail the decline of literature and the drama as one of the undeniable facts of the day. This is no new thing under the sun, for Goldsmith made his vulgar lady from town exclaim in heart-rending tones that "there is nothing coming out now but the most lowest stuff in nature," and the same cry has been heard from time to time ever since. If it is, indeed, true that the general tone of popular literature is lower than formerly, it is a matter of such importance in its bearing upon the minds and morals of the people that it should be seriously considered, rather than dismissed with a flippant and superficial criticism.

In instituting a comparison between the condition of literature in the present and the past it should be first remembered that a great change has occurred in the reading public. Addison and Steele wrote their editorials for a select few—the scholars and people of leisure, who constituted the public of that day, while the same class, or rather the corresponding class in our day, is more fully supplied by the vast array of periodicals scientific, scholastic, and literary, containing essays, arguments, and discussions as carefully studied and as critically correct.

But this body of students does not now constitute the only public; a vast republic of readers has been recently created, embracing thousands in place of tens,—a public that reads the daily newspapers, and furnishes a larger number of intelligent readers than ever welcomed the weekly issue of the *Spectator* or *Tattler*. This is the largest and most apparent public, the one most clamorous in its demands and most liberal in its payments.

If this class is not yet ready to admire and demand a severe style, and has not yet learned the great literary fact that "adjectives are the greatest foes of substantives," let us rejoice in the abundance rather than in the variety of the quality produced, and in the fact that so large a proportion of the people have been educated to such a degree of intelligent interest.

It is not that literature is lowered, but it has been infinitely broadened in extent, so that it embraces all degrees of intelligence, and all varieties of taste. The supply of the inferior quality is the most abundant, and the weak weeklies, mild monthlies, and nonsensical novels flaunt in front of the book-stores, just as festoons of cheap calico adorn the door of the merchant; but there are treasures of silk and lace within.

But let us not fall into such a plausible fallacy as to echo the cry that literature is degraded. Do not stare into the "blanket sheet" with its monstrosities for illustrations until you are blind, and then grieve over the depravity of the day, but seek the elegant diction, scientific research, and earnest and sincere thought lavished upon the review, quarterly magazine, and an immense variety of similar periodicals.

Let none say that those who first tasted the pure waters of the "well of English undefiled" have not found fit followers in the authors of to-day. The wits of Elizabeth, or the "fine gentlemen" writers of Anne's Augustan age never wrote in purer style or with clearer or more elegant diction. The grandest language of the world bends in obedience to the potent pens of Macaulay, Kingsley, Bulwer, and George Elliot, and to our own Hawthorne, Motley, and Cheeseboro.

A similar charge has been brought against the drama, and merits a similar answer. Garrick trembled with anxiety when he saw Pope in his audience; upon the poet's verdict hung the actor's fame. The select few who filled the boxes, and really paid for the entertainment, would be influenced by his judgment. What English actor would wait anxiously for Tennyson's opinion, or weigh it for a moment, as a matter of fame or profit? Can we imagine Jefferson pausing to crave Irving's applause for Rip Van Winkle?

Good acting is as highly esteemed as ever; there is a larger and more cultivated audience to applaud merit than was ever seen before since the world began, but we have another, which makes the theatre-going community not yet educated into fastidiousness, and which craves for the sensational. We may decry it as a monster; but if it is one it is a Briareus, with a hundred hands to applaud and to pay. Let it be supplied, *ad nauseam:* it will soon learn better, and a higher style, which is not merely entertainment, but instruction and elevation, is already provided for the increasing demand.

THE THIRD PARTY MOVEMENT is exploded, by the following special despatch from Washington in to-day's New York *World:*—

"The rumor of a new Chase movement is all nonsense, bred in the brains of a few sycophants with whom the Chief Justice has no affinity whatever."

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.—This is the last week of the summer season of the famous Hooley Opera Troupe. Their performances during their stay with us have been of the highest order, and the manner in which each individual member has been received must have been highly gratifying to the Manager. The engagement of the terpsichorean artist, R. M. Carroll, has been extended over this week, and on each evening he will appear in his great spectacles. John Mulligan and Archy Hughes will also render the "Lingard Burlesque."

THE NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—This delightfully cool place of amusement still continues open and the programme is as varied and popular as ever. New pieces and acts continue to appear, rendering the performances very entertaining. The *Devil's Auction*, with the *American Can-Can* will be produced every evening during the week.

—The first non-authorized public meeting in Paris took place on June 21. About 1400 respectable citizens were present, and the question discussed was that of co-operative education. Each person present contributed three cents towards defraying expenses.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[*For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.*]

IMMORTAL FRAGRANCE.—FLOWERS are ephemeral; they give their odors to the summer air and die; but in Phalon's new perfume, "FLOR DE MAYO," the odorous Queen of the Mexican valley bequeaths to fashion her delicious breath and imperishable legacy. Seasons change, time rolls on; but the perfume of that toilet miracle is the same always, *ante perpetua!* Sold by all druggists. 1 5

WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN Tablet of solidified Glycerin tends to preserve the skin from dryness and wrinkles, imparts a wonderful degree of softness and delicacy to the complexion, and whiteness to the skin; is an excellent dentifrice, grateful to the taste and tonic to the mouth and gums; imparts sweetness to the breath, and renders the teeth beautifully white. For sale by all druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4

A PUBLIC TEMPERANCE MEETING will be held at the HALL OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, on TUESDAY EVENING NEXT at 8 o'clock. For particulars see Tuesday's papers. 7 11 2t

OFFICE OF INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street. PHILADELPHIA, July 13, 1868.

The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of taxes, payable on demand. CHARLES PLATT, Secretary. 7 13 12t

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AND THIRD STREET PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 2455 FRANKFORD ROAD, PHILADELPHIA, July 8, 1868.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 15th inst. free of tax, to which date the transfer books will be closed. E. MITCHELL CORNELL, Treasurer. 7 9 6*

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.—Office, No. 400 WALNUT Street, JULY 6, 1868.

The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company for the last six months payable on demand free of all taxes. ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Sec'y. 7 6 12t

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT Sunburn, Freckles, and keep the skin white and beautiful use WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and superb as a toilet soap. Sold by all Druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4

RARE MANUFACTURES IN FINE Confections, for Tourists and for the Sea side. STEPHEN F. WHITMAN, No. 1210 MARKET Street. 7 3 1m4p

DRY GOODS.

LADIES ABOUT TO LEAVE THE city for their country houses or the sea-shore, will find it greatly to their advantage, before purchasing elsewhere, to examine

The Extensive Stock, at Greatly Reduced Prices, of

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

No. 1101 CHESNUT STREET,

GIRARD ROW.

Comprising a complete assortment for personal or household use, of

LACES, EMBROIDERIES HANDKERCHIEFS PUFFED REVERED AND TUCKED MUSLINS, CAMBRICS, JACONETS, PIQUES, and WHITE GOODS, in every variety.

VEILS AND VEIL MATERIALS of every description, together with an extensive assortment of

HOUSEHOLD LINENS,

AT TEMPTING PRICES

In every width and quality.

SHIRTING, PILLOW-CASE, SHEETING, & TABLE LINENS, NAPKINS, DOYLIES, FLANNELS, DIMITIES FOR SPREADS, AND FURNITURE COVERS, MARSEILLES, HONEYCOMB, AND OTHER SPREADS, TOWELS AND TOWELLING IN DAMASK AND BUCKABACK, SUMMER BLANKETS, TABLE COVERS, ETC.

ALSO, SHIRTING, PILLOW-CASE AND SHEETING MUSLINS.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

No. 1101 CHESNUT STREET,

5 13 GIRARD ROW.

727 CHESNUT STREET. 727

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

IMPORTERS,

JOBBERS, and

RETAILERS,

OFFER

AN EXTENSIVE STOCK OF

DESIRABLE DRESS GOODS,

Of Our Late Importations

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE.

$10,000 worth of Summer Dress Goods, at the Cheap Store of Eighth Street.

A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW,

NO. 153 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.

Lawns reduced to close out.
Percales reduced to close out.
Barèges reduced to close out.
White goods reduced to close out.
White Pique reduced from 31 to 25 cents.
White Pique reduced from 37 to 31 cents.
Pique worth 50 cents at 37½ cents.
Pique worth 62 at 50 cents.
Best 75 cent Pique in the city.
Percales worth 37 at 25 cents.
62 cent Alpacas in Pearl, Buff, Steel, and Bismark, at 44 cents, to close out.
Great reduction to close out Plaid Muslins, 25, 31, 37 to 50 cents, cheap.

WE ARE CLOSING OUT CHEAP.

No. 153 North EIGHTH Street, ABOVE RACE. 5 23 smth26t

EYRE & LANDELL,

S. W. Corner of

Fourth and Arch Sts.

Keep a Stock of Dry Goods Adapted to the Daily Wants of Families.

LARGE STOCK OF SHAWLS.
LACE POINTS, WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
WHITE GOODS IN FULL VARIETY.
BLACK GOODS OF ALL GRADES.
STEEL AND GREY GOODS.
SILK DEPARTMENT WELL STOCKED.
CLOTH DEPARTMENT, NEW ASSORTMENT.
DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT, FRESH STOCK.
STAPLE HOUSEKEEPING DEPARTMENT
HOSIERY, GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS, LACES, ETC. 5 19 mwf3m

DRY GOODS.

A C A R D.

EVANS & PHIPPS,

TENTH AND ARCH STREETS,

Will offer to the public their large and desirable stock of DRY GOODS at prices far below what they can be bought for by the package Owing to an anticipated change in our business in about one month from this time, we have marked our entire stock at such prices as to insure the closing out of all the stock in 30 days.

CLOSING OUT ENTIRE DRY GOODS STOCK.
CLOSING OUT ENTIRE DRY GOODS STOCK.

30 DAYS OF REAL BARGAINS.
30 DAYS OF REAL BARGAINS.

This stock comprises all kinds of Dry Goods. Customers may rely upon it that it is no humbug or pretext to effect sales, but will really find that it will be the place to purchase cheap goods

DRESS GOODS IN EVERY VARIETY,
LINENS AND CAMBRICS,
KID GLOVES AND NOTIONS,
MOURNING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
FLANNELS ALL PRICES AND QUALITIES.
ALL KINDS OF WHITE GOODS.
LINEN GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY.

The above stock is new and choice. Must be closed out in one month, previous to a change in the business. Call and examine stocks and prices.

EVANS & PHIPPS,

7 11 2t TENTH AND ARCH.

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE.

828 ARCH STREET.

LINEN DUCKS AND DRILLS.
WHITE DUCKS AND DRILLS.
BUFF COATING DUCKS.
FLAX COLORED DRILLS AND DUCKS.
BUFF COATING DUCKS.
FANCY DRILLS, FAST COLORS.
STRIPED DRILLS, FAST COLORS.
BLOUSE LINENS, SEVERAL COLORS.
PLAIN COLORED LINENS, FOR LADIES' TRAVELLING SUITS.
PRINTED SHIRTING LINEN.
LINEN CAMBRIC DRESSES.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF LINEN GOODS IN THE CITY, SELLING AT

Less than Jobbers' Prices.

GEORGE MILLIKEN,

Linen Importer, Jobber, and Retail Dealer,

9 18 smw NO. 828 ARCH STREET.

NEW STORE. JAMES M'MULLAN, NEW STOCK

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

LINEN AND HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS

Takes this opportunity to return his thanks to the Ladies of Philadelphia and surrounding districts for their liberal patronage, and begs to inform them that,

FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE WESTERN PART OF THE CITY HE HAS OPENED HIS

NEW STORE,

NO. 1128 CHESNUT STREET,

TWO DOORS BELOW TWELFTH.

His long experience in Linen Goods, and his facilities for obtaining supplies

DIRECT FROM EUROPEAN MANUFACTURERS, enable him at all times to offer

THE BEST GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

The OLD STORE, S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT, will be kept open as usual. 4 6 mwf3m

JAMES & LEE,

NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB,

ARE NOW RECEIVING AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF

Spring and Summer Coatings,

TO WHICH THEY INVITE THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE AND OTHERS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. [8 26m

FLAGS, BANNERS, ETC.

1868.

PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.

FLAGS, BANNERS, TRANSPARENCIES, AND LANTERNS,

Campaign Badges, Medals, and Pins,

OF BOTH CANDIDATES.

Ten different styles sent on receipt of One Dollar and Fifty Cents.

Agents wanted everywhere.

Flags in Muslin, Bunting, and Silk, all sizes, wholesale and retail.

Political Clubs fitted out with everything they may require.

CALL ON OR ADDRESS

W. F. SCHEIBLE,

No. 49 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

6 13 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

SOAP.

QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP
QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.
QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.

For doing a family washing in the best and cheapest manner. Guaranteed equal to any in the world! Has all the strength of the old rosin soap with the mild and lasting qualities of genuine Castile. Try this splendid soap. SOLD BY THE ALDEN CHEMICAL WORKS, NO. 48 NORTH FRONT ST. PHILADELPHIA. [6 29 3mwp

PATENTED.

PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED

From 1 to 5 inches,

AT MOTTET, FRENCH STEAM DYEING AND SCOURING,

No. 209 SOUTH NINTH STREET,

AND

No. 736 RACE STREET,

7 13 6t PHILADELPHIA.

OPPOSITION TO THE COMBINED RAILROAD AND RIVER MONOPOLY.

Boat of JOHN SYLVESTER will make daily excursions to Wilmington (Sundays excepted), touching at Chester and Marcus Hook, leaving ARCH Street wharf at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.; returning, leave Wilmington at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.

Light freights taken.

L. W. BURNS, Captain. 4 28 tf

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS ON LINE OF PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD AND BRANCHES.

MANSION HOUSE, MT. CARBON, Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill Co

TUSCARORA HOTEL, Mrs. M. L. Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill Co

MANSION HOUSE, W. F. Smith, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill Co

WHITE HOUSE, E. A. Moss, Reading

ANDALUSIA, Henry Weaver, Reading P. O

LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL, Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Bucks Co.

COLD SPRINGS HOTEL, Lebanon Co., Chas. Redcarmel, Box 170, Harrisburg P. O.

BOYERTOWN SEMINARY, L. M. Koons, Boyertown P. O., Berks Co.

LITIZ SPRINGS, George T. Grider, Litiz P. O., Lancaster Co.

PERKIOMEN BRIDGE HOTEL, Davis Longaker, Freeland P. O., Montgomery Co.

PROSPECT TERRACE; Dr. James Palmer, Freeland P. O., Montgomery County. 5 21 2m

HYCENIA HOUSE,

COLLINS' BEACH, DELAWARE,

Is now open for the reception of guests. This favorite place of resort is beautifully situated at a point on the Delaware Bay, a few miles from the Capes. It has a beautiful lawn in front, well shaded, good salt water bathing, sailing, etc. Take steamer Ferry Arch street wharf.

7 10 1m FRANK COLLINS, Proprietor.

Post Office address, Deakyneville, Del.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE,

This favorite SUMMER RESORT, situated on the CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, State of New York, and commanding the finest view in America, having been recently enlarged, will be open from JUNE 10 to OCTOBER 1.

Terms, $4·50 per day, or $28·00 per week.

Stages connect at Catskill with all of the Hudson River Railroad trains, and the day boats from New York or Albany.

Also with the steamboats Thomas Powell and New Champion, leaving Pier 35, foot of FRANKLIN Street, New York, daily, at 5 P. M. Saturdays at 4 P. M. [6 9 2m] CHARLES L. BEACH, Proprietor.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

HUNTINGDON, PENNSYLVANIA.

This old establishment, having been leased by J. MORRISON, former proprietor of the Morrison House, has been entirely

REMODELED AND REFURNISHED,

and supplied with all the modern improvements and conveniences necessary to a first-class Hotel.

The dining-room has been removed to the first floor and is now spacious and airy, and the chambers are all well ventilated, and the proprietor will endeavor to make his guests perfectly at home.

Passengers for Bedford Springs will find this the most desirable stopping-place in Huntingdon.

Address J. MORRISON,

7 1 wfm2w Exchange Hotel, Huntingdon.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY.

THE COLUMBIA HOUSE, At Cape Island, N. J., was opened on the 25th of June.

Situated but a few rods from the beach, with three hundred good bathing-rooms standing directly at the surf, and with fine shade trees upon the lawn, this house must surpass any other at the Capes, as well for its outside attractions and conveniences as for its extensive and well regulated interior.

The COLUMBIA has long been sustained by a substantial and select patronage from all parts of the country, and its appointments may be depended upon as strictly first-class. For rooms, etc., address

GEORGE J. BOLTON, Proprietor, CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,
BOLTON'S HOTEL, HARRISBURG, Pa.

6 12 fmw tf

SURF HOUSE,

Atlantic City, New Jersey.

THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL will open for the season on 25th JUNE.

Terms, $3·50 per day, or $20 per week. Address

R. R. THOMPSON, Proprietor,

Formerly of Congress Hall, Cape Island.

N. B.—The music will be under the direction of Mr CARL SENTZ 6 15 25t

THE NEPTUNE HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

Has been enlarged, repainted, refurnished with new furniture and spring beds, and is now open for the reception of visitors. It is within FIFTY YARDS of the beach. JOHN SMICK, Proprietor.

ROBERT L. FURY. 7 13 1m

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

Will be opened for the reception of guests on SATURDAY, JUNE 27.

Mus under the direction of Simon Hassler

Persons wishing to engage rooms can do so by applying to

BROWN & WOELPPER, Proprietors,

6 2 3m] ATLANTIC CITY, or No. 827 RICHMOND Street.

LIGHT-HOUSE COTTAGE.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

This well-known house has been REMOVED, REMODELED, and very much ENLARGED, with commodious and comfortable rooms.

Located between United States Hotel and the beach.

The grounds surrounding are nicely enclosed and well shaded. Guests for the house will leave the cars at U. S. Hotel. NO BAR.

6 12 1m JONAH WORTTON, Proprietor.

PHILADELPHIA HOUSE, CAPE ISLAND, N. J., is now open for the Summer season. Families desiring a quiet home at the sea shore at a moderate price, will call on or address E. GRIFFITH, No. 1004 CHESNUT Street.

Attached to the establishment is a line of coaches, for the accommodation of guests. 6 22 1m

THE TREMONT HOUSE, CAPE MAY, IS now open for the season.

Terms—$2·50 per day, or $15 per week.

HUMPHREY HUGHES, Proprietor.

6 23 1m

SEA-SIDE AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND CARNIVAL AT THE NEW EXCURSION HOUSE, CAPE MAY,

BY LA COTERIE SOCIABLE,

ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 15.

Excursion Tickets good from PHILADELPHIA to CAPE MAY and return, and admitting to the Carnival, only $1. Children half price.

Billiards, Bowling, Bathing, Dancing, etc. Hassler's Band.

Last boat leaves Market street wharf at 6 A. M.

Tickets for sale at Pitcher's, No. 808 Chesnut street; Conrad Bros., No. 1107 Chesnut street, and at Market trees ferry. 11 2trp

PARASOLS.

PARASOLS AT $1, $1·25; LINED, $1·50, $2; Silk Sun Umbrellas, $1, $1·25, and upwards. At DIXON'S, No. 918 EIGHTH Street. [9 1 3m

NEW YORKISMS.

From our own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, July 11, 1868.

The House of Detention.

In some of the New York streets, whose narrowness gives them a resemblance to alleys, one sometimes comes across a building which has a civic history of more or less importance, and is intimately connected with the present discharge of civic functions. Such a building is the New York House of Detention for Witnesses, located in Mulberry street, a few doors south of Spring. It is an institution whose history is involved in the criminal history of New York; witnesses, as its name implies, being detained there during the progress of the various criminal cases.

It is not an institution very easy for a stranger to get into or a witness to get out of. Its very aspect is as forbidding as that of a private lunatic asylum, so numerous are the bolts and bars. In answer to his summons the applicant at the front door-bell is invariably confronted with a deaf man, as being the most appropriate communication of information to strangers, who requests you to repeat whatever you say, and finally refers the matter to Sergeant Folger. The Sergeant, who is a sort of natural born Bunsby, that has never had an opportunity for a nautical expansion of the soul, is very affable and communicative, and shows you all over the house, garnishing the moments when you linger over the thresholds of the various departments, with recollections of the House as it was, and the inmates as they are.

Nearly ten and a half years ago—namely, on February 9, 1858—a House of Detention was established in two plain brick residences, Nos. 86 and 88 White street, one of the houses being used for the male witnesses and the other for the female. This arrangement continued for about three years, the corner-stone of the present building in Mulberry street having been laid November 20, 1860, and the female and the male occupants of the White street house removing thither May 1 and June 5, respectively.

During these ten years and a half, witnesses of nearly all ages and conditions have been received. During the Rebellion the United States had the privilege of sending its witnesses thither. Some of these were men and women of wealth and culture, whom it would have been barbarous to compel to associate with the other inmates. For the vast majority of detained witnesses are exceedingly rough; the women and girls, in their way, being not one whit behindhand with the men and boys in the accomplishments of unrefinement. Guilt may have a good deal of glamour about it, but there is little witchery in a witness. The prisoner at the bar—especially if the prisoner be a woman—awakens in us so much sympathy, or at least interest, that our conjectures, all employed on the question of her sentence or acquittal, have no time to picture the worry she gives her compassionate jailor (for there are a few such creatures), or the numerous unpleasant little habits, which the solitude of the cell may have done anything but cure her of. Not so with witnesses, who in the eyes of the populace are often as devoid of romantic charm as the real criminal is in the eyes of the police. If I am to believe the assurances that have been made me, there has scarcely been a decent witness detained in the New York House of Detention, with the exception of those sent thither during the war by the General Government, and the few ladies and gentlemen, and the children of ladies and gentlemen, who have been granted the blessing there of private apartments. At first, one of the largest and handsomest rooms in the male department, twenty-one feet long, eleven feet high, and fifteen-and-a-half feet wide, was set apart as a parlor for the men, but their conduct at the windows, which fronted upon Mulberry street, was so outrageous that no decent man, or woman, or child of intelligent years would have liked to pass. *Ne plus ultras* of obscenity, which no mind not morbidly tottering from long familiarity with the subject would ever have dreamed of were perpetrated in language and actions, and the parlor system was, therefore, soon done away with. The sitting-room down stairs is a most dismal substitute for it, the entire furniture consisting of three solitary wooden benches without backs. These benches are profusely adorned with improvised checker-boards, elaborately hacked with jack-knives, and giving the impression that the leisure of the inmates is devoted less to playing the game than to manufacturing the material wherewith to play it.

As a rule the kindness in supplying witnesses, either male or female, with books, is entirely thrown away. To the old White street establishment a library of over 300 volumes, together with the book-case containing them, was given by Mr. Benjamin R. Winthrop, a retired New York merchant. Three-quarters of the books were soon mutilated or lost, the women and girls especially tearing out leaf after leaf to light their pipes with or make curl-papers of. I did not have the advantage of hearing the opinion of Mrs. Reynolds, the matron, but the sergeant in charge assures me that the women are worse in this respect than even the men. Perhaps this rivalry is only apparent, as it is more than likely the men never read at all.

In the minute-books of the House are entered the date on which every witness is received, the full name as well as that of the defendant, the crime in evidence of which the witness is detained, the name of the police justice making the commitment, the date of the discharge, and the age, nativity, and occupation of the witness. At the end of every October the Sergeant in charge makes an abstract of these minutes, and hands it in to Chief Clerk Seth C. Hawley, at Police Headquarters. The capacity of the House is for one hundred and fifty witnesses. The average number is twenty. The greatest number at any one time has been one hundred and twenty-eight; the smallest number one. If a witness, at the summons of the District Attorney, leaves and does not return, it is taken for granted that he is discharged. The various forms of commitment and discharge are filed away every month, so that information can at any time be furnished to the Controller's office. The form of temporary commitment is as follows:—

The Keeper of the House of Detention for Witnesses in the Metropolitan Police District, established by the Board of Police, will receive and safely keep for examination the body of ——— ———. Witness against ——— ———, Offense, ———. ——— ———. (Signed) ———, Police Justice.

New York, ———, 186—.
Officer ——— ———.

The Male and the Female Departments are of nearly equal size, the peculiarity of the *locale* giving a little the advantage to crinoline in the size of bed-rooms. Those in the men's department are eleven and those in the women's thirteen feet by eight. The house consists of four stories and a basement. Each of the four stories in each department contains six small bed-rooms, for forty-eight in all, and each bed-room is meant to accommodate two witnesses. Besides these small bed-rooms, each department contains four larger bed-rooms, sixteen feet by twelve, so that if the house should ever hold one hundred and fifty witnesses at once (its computed capacity), the sleeping quarters would be somewhat crowded. Each department is provided with a large bath-room, with the appliances of hot and cold water, shower-bath, four stationary wash-stands, etc., and every witness is at liberty to take a bath once a day, the 100 gallons of water held by the boiler yielding a copious supply. The interior economy is very simple. There are no printed or written rules or regulations. The inmates are expected to retire at nine o'clock. The morning call is at half-past six; breakfast is ready at a quarter past seven. The food is much better than most of the witnesses get at home, and the dinner is frequently, during the present season, finished off with a dessert of strawberry pie and tapioca pudding. For amusements, checkers and cards (Old Maid's Game) are the standard. Occasionally an elegant variety is introduced in a card game bearing the attractive title of "Muggins," for which I regret to say, I can neither find nor invent a euphemism sufficiently expressive. To each department is attached a yard fifty feet long and thirty feet wide. Perhaps, at this season of the year, I ought to use the word garden—for peach trees are blooming there, and the women's enclosure is sanctified by the presence of flowers—that colored music. The men use *their* enclosure for base-ball, and in betting and batting endeavor to forget the tedium of the witness-box.

The great majority of the witnesses palliate, destroy, and misapply everything. Many of them, when the hour for their discharge comes, refuse to leave. In the winter and early part of the spring, this was especially the case. They had been better housed and fed than in their own homes, and they implored to be kept out of the streets. The regular hours, the warm beds, the sound sleep, the certain meals, the comfortable, clock-work life, was heaven to them. At one portion of last winter, among the occupants were Mrs. Boone and her four children who gained a brief notoriety from an alleged attempt on her part to poison herself and family. One midnight the entire party were discovered in different stages of night-gown, in a small bed-room in Amity Place, uttering groans of various degrees of magnitude, and smelling of laudanum. This Mrs. Boone is the mother of the renowned Boone Children who years ago starred successfully through the States, and are now grown up, married, and settled in England. Two of these four younger children, who are left on her hands, are extremely smart, and Daniel and Myrtle recently played a successful engagement at the Theatre Comique here—a place, by-the-by, not precisely adapted for administering moral tonics to people, young or old.

One little romantic tradition which lingers around this matter of fact House of Detention, and I have done. Some years ago, when the house was very full, a young witness was detained there, who gave the name of Eugene. He did not look more than seventeen, was extremely neat in person, and painfully modest in manner. The man against whom he was a witness was charged with murder in the first degree. The evidence which Eugene gave was given with evident reluctance, and went to exculpate his master, for he was stated to be an apprentice to whom he was greatly attached. When the evening came and the hour for retiring drew near, the officer in charge of the house was surprised at Eugene's appearing before him, and, with the most artless persuasions, imploring to be put in a room by himself. The tears, the attitudes, the blushes, the good language with which this appeal was made, aroused the officer's suspicion and he at once charged Eugene with being a woman and having concealed her sex. The poor creature finding she was discovered, and that the very means she had rashly employed to save the wretched criminal's life would probably hasten his doom, fell upon her knees and implored secrecy. This, of course, could not be granted. She was given in charge of the matron, and furnished with clothes proper to her sex. The discovery of the imposture turned the scale against the criminal, and destroyed his last chance for life. But before sentence was executed, brain fever had done its work for Eugenia (for such was her name), and when it left her, she was found a hopeless maniac, a fit candidate for the shades of Binghamton, where she was consigned.

ALI BABA.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

ALPACA and Drap d'Ete Sack Coats.
Black and Fancy Colors Cloth Sack Coats, light weight.
Black and Fancy Colors Cloth Chesterfields, light weight.
Linen and Duck Sack Coats, white and colored.
Cloth, Cassimere, Drap d'Ete, and Linen Vests.
Cassimere and Linen Pants, large assortment.
Linen Dusters.
Every variety of Clothing, suited to the season, Men's, Youths', Boys', and Children's, new, fresh, and fashionable, replenished daily, and selling rapidly, at prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 606 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

STRENGTHEN THE DEFENSES!—Malaria, the most deadly enemy of health, is everywhere active in July and August. The blazing Sun is decomposing and fermenting every species of vegetable and animal abomination and poisonous gases that depress and infect the system are universally present. On the prairies, in the swamps, in the woods, and in the midst of crowded cities, this development of the elements of disease is now going on. In short, the human body is in a state of siege, and reason and common sense suggest that its defenses be strengthened. A stimulant, a tonic, a corrective and an alterative are required to put it in perfect trim and these four grand requisites are combined in HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. A man must be made of steel not to be affected by the morbid matter set afloat in the atmosphere by the rays of an almost vertical Sun. Nine-tenths of the community are premonished at this season by debility, indigestion, headache want of appetite, indisposition for exertion, nervousness, etc., that they need something to build them up and regulate their animal machinery. Do they want to "fight it out on that line all summer," or to achieve an immediate victory over their unpleasant symptoms, and secure that first of Heaven's blessings, "a sound mind in a sound body?" If the latter is their desire let them resort to the BITTERS without delay. That agreeable and potent vegetable regenerative will soon restore the system to its balance, regulating the liver, strengthening the stomach, gently relieving the bowels and giving vigor, elasticity, and energy to the whole frame. These are proven facts. No man who reads the testimony on which they are founded can for a moment doubt them.

GRAPE BITTERS.—Every one knows the value of the grape, as a luscious and healthy fruit. Speer's "Standard Wine Bitters" is the ultimate of the grape in its properties, mildly stimulating, diuretic, sudorific, and tonic. More than seven-eighths of them are pure juice of the grape, simply made bitter by Peruvian Bark, Chamomile Flowers, Snake Root, Calamus, Wild Cherry Bark, etc. Sold by Druggists.

JEWELRY.—MR. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

Two Irishmen attempted to swim the Connecticut at Montague, on Saturday, to save three cents toll each. One tied his clothes, a new suit, about his neck, but found it kept his head under the water, and was obliged to untie it, and the bundle floated off down the river. This economy is equalled by the man who goes and buys his cloth, carries it to a cutter to have his suit cut out, and then hunts up a seamstress to make it, in order to have a low-priced suit of clothing, when the value of the time spent in attending to it (if he had got the material and the work for nothing) would pay for a better suit ready made, at Charles Stokes & Co's., under the Continental.

PNEUMATIC NODES AND URATE DEPOSITS.—These distressing results of Uric and Lithic Acid developments, have been considered incurable and only to be palliated by using some of the celebrated Mineral Water of European Springs.

The Gettysburg Katalysine Water has been used with great success even in chronic cases, and in some instances nodosities of the joints actually removed.

Pamphlets containing statements of wonderful cures, gratis at any of the Druggists' Stores where the Water is for sale.

ATTEND to the First Symptoms of Consumption, and check the disease in its incipiency, by using Jayne's Expectorant, a safe remedy for all affections of the Lungs and Bronchia. Sold everywhere

FINE CUSTOM MADE BOOTS AND SHOES for Gentlemen. Bartlett, No 33 South Sixth street, above Chestnut.

MOSQUITO NETS and Canopies, at PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chestnut street.

LACE Curtains and Window Shades, at PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chestnut street.

OLD Mattresses made over at PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chestnut street.

UPHOLSTERING prices are reduced at PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chestnut street.

NEW CARPETS made up and old ones laid, at PATTEN'S No. 1408 Chestnut street.

TRENWITH has everything that the reader could wish for in the literary line. His favorite Depot at No. 107 S. Third street is completely stocked with Magazines, Periodicals, Illustrated Weeklies of all kinds, News Journals of later dates, Fashion Plates, Funny Monthlies, etc. He furnishes to his patrons the New York papers of the day long before the arrival of the regular mails. He is energetic, and merits the success he is achieving.

OUR STOCK OF SPRING CLOTHING is *decidedly the cheapest and best. People will not believe it until they come and examine.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
The Largest Clothing House,
"OAK HALL,"
The Corner of Sixth and Market streets.

OUR BOYS' AND YOUTHS' SUITS *for Dress or School are the cheapest, prettiest and best.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
The Largest Clothing House,
"OAK HALL,"
The corner of Sixth and Market streets.

OUR CUSTOM DEPARTMENT *is the largest and best in Philadelphia. Has hundreds of different styles of goods.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
The Largest Clothing House
"OAK HALL,"
The corner of Sixth and Market streets.

OUR CUSTOM CUTTERS *are men of taste and ability.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
The Largest Clothing House,
"OAK HALL,"
The corner of Sixth and Market streets.

OUR PRICES *are 25 per cent below other houses producing same goods.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
The Largest Clothing House,
"OAK HALL,"
The corner of Sixth and Market streets.

MARRIED.

AUSTIN—LAWSON.—On the 10th instant, by the Rev. William Carhart, Mr. ROBERTS AUSTIN to Miss MARY A. LAWSON, both of this city.

O'BRIEN—DUNN.—On the 12th instant, by the Rev. Mark Crane, O. S. A., Mr. JOHN O'BRIEN, of Philadelphia, to Miss MARY DUNN, of Sandusky, Ohio. No cards. 1*

DIED.

CASSIDY.—On the 12th instant, CATHARINE, wife of Patrick Cassidy, aged 44 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1018 Federal street, on Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock.

HESS.—On the evening of the 10th instant, ELECTRA HESS, beloved wife of Elisha M. Hess, aged 58 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 949 Germantown avenue, on Wednesday afternoon, the 15th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M. To proceed to Glenwood Cemetery.

SHINN.—On the 11th instant, ISAAC SHINN, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and Atlantic Lodge, No. 282, I. O. of F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 932 S. Eighth street, on Thursday afternoon, the 16th instant, at 4 o'clock. To proceed to Philanthropic Cemetery.

STRYKER.—Suddenly, on the 9th instant, REBECCA, wife of John B. Stryker.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 411 N. Sixteenth street, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to the American Mechanics' Cemetery.

AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Philadelphia.
S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

This Institution has no superior in the United States 6 10

HOLLOWAY'S
CONCENTRATED ESSENCE
OF
JAMAICA GINGER.
A PURE ESSENCE OF THE TRUE JAMAICA GINGER.
Free from Cayenne Pepper or any other admixture, possessing
All the Carminative and diffusively stimulating properties
Which are so potent in the Jamaica Ginger alone, and which are so efficacious in all cases of Chills from Exposure to Cold or Dampness, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, etc.
OBSERVE—A half teaspoonful of Holloway's Ginger is stronger and more effective than a full teaspoonful of any other in the market.
PREPARED BY
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
No. 602 ARCH STREET,
7 8 PHILADELPHIA.

HATS AND CAPS.
JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street.
First door above Chestnut street. 4 9

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESTNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 6 15 5p

LEGAL NOTICES.
IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.
IN BANKRUPTCY.
The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of SAMUEL R. ADAMS, of the city and county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition.
LEWIS WALN SMITH,
Assignee,
No. 629 WALNUT Street.
To Creditors of said Bankrupt. 7 13 3t

FINANCIAL.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.
BANKERS PHILA. & N. YORK
BUY COUPONS OF
GOVERNMENT BONDS
AT SAME PRICE AS GOLD.
AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE POPULAR LOANS
Central and Union Pacific Railroad First Mortgage Bonds.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.
COUPONS OF THESE BONDS CASHED AT OUR OFFICE.
Dealers in all Government Securities.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
No. 16 South THIRD Street,
7 10 PHILADELPHIA.

COUPONS
OF THE
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF
The Union Pacific Railroad Co.,
AND
Central Pacific Railroad Co.,
Paid at the Banking House of
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
No. 36 S. THIRD Street,
6 14 PHILADELPHIA.
Who have the Pacific Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
New Descriptive Pamphlets, with Map, furnished without charge, on application.

LEHIGH VALLEY
RAILROAD COMPANY'S
MORTGAGE BONDS, DUE IN 1898.
$5,000,000,
With Interest at Six Per Cent., Payable on the First Day of June and December of each year,
FREE FROM STATE AND UNITED STATES TAXES.
These Bonds are secured by mortgage on the following Railroads belonging to the Company, namely, the main line from Philadelphia, New Jersey, through Mauch Chunk to Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, 101 miles: the Beaver Meadow branch, 17½ miles, and the Lehigh and Mahanoy branch, 42½ miles, making a total of 161 miles of road, including 78 miles double track, equal with aidings, to 209 miles of single track together with all lands, bridges, work-shops, machinery, depots, engine houses, and buildings thereunto belonging, and all rolling stock, tools, implements, and materials belonging to this Company, in use on the said Railroads.
This mortgage is a first lien on all of the above Roads, except 46 miles, from Easton to Mauch Chunk on which it is preceded by a mortgage for $1,500,000 due in 1878, the Bonds of which are exchanging, as fast as presented, for the present issues; those not presented until maturity are to be paid out of the present loan, making it a first mortgage on the above-mentioned property.
$1,000,000 OF THESE BONDS,
Either Coupon or Registered,
Are offered at ninety-five per centum, with interest from the day of sale, free from State and United States' taxes.
CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH, Treasurer,
Office of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company,
7 1 1m No. 303 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

GOLD BOUGHT.
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 SOUTH THIRD ST.
6 22 1m

SEVEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE BONDS
Of the Pennsylvania and New York Canal and Railroad Company, Guaranteed, Principal and Interest, by the
Lehigh Valley Railroad Company,
For Sale at 95, and Interest from June 1.
C. & H. BORIE,
No. 8 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,
BOWEN & FOX,
625 1mrp No. 32 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

CITY OF PITTSBURG WATER WORK
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
FOR SALE BY
WHELEN BROTHERS,
No. 105 South THIRD Street.

FINANCIAL.
660 MILES
OF THE
UNION PACIFIC
RAILROAD
Are now finished and in active operation. One hundred and twenty miles have been built in the last three months. More than twenty thousand men are employed, and this average of forty miles per month will be continued throughout the season, making NINE HUNDRED COMPLETED MILES by January 1, and it is now probable that the ENTIRE GRAND LINE TO THE PACIFIC WILL BE OPEN FOR BUSINESS IN 1869.
No other first-class railroad in the world has been built and equipped so rapidly as the Union Pacific which runs west from Omaha
ACROSS THE CONTINENT.
The United States Government makes of this railroad a GREAT NATIONAL WORK, and aids its construction by very liberal grants of money and of lands. To further insure the speedy completion of the Road, the Company are authorized to issue their own
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
Having thirty years to run, and having interest coupons payable semi-annually at the rate of six per cent. in gold. The principal, as well as interest, is made
PAYABLE IN GOLD.
The Mortgage Bonds of nearly all other railroads in this country, are payable, principal and interest, in currency, and it is asserted, without fear of contradiction, that no other railroad company in the world building so great an extent of road, issue bonds of equal value with the First Mortgage Bonds now offered for sale by the Union Pacific Railroad Co.
The price of these Bonds is now 102, and accrued interest from July 1, in currency. The Company believe that at this price their Bonds are the
Safest and most Profitable Investment
In the market, and they confidently expect that they will shortly command a higher premium than any similar security.
The Company reserve the right to advance the price at any time and will not fill any orders or receive any subscriptions on which the money has not been actually paid at the Company's office before the time of such advance.
Subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
No. 40 S. THIRD Street,
W. PAINTER & CO.,
No. 36 S. THIRD Street,
AND IN NEW YORK
AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE,
No. 20 NASSAU Street,
AND BY
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS,
No. 59 WALL Street,
And by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States.
Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express. Parties subscribing through local agents will look to them for their safe delivery.
A PAMPHLET AND MAP FOR 1868 has just been published by the Company, giving fuller information than is possible in an advertisement, respecting the Progress of the Work, the Resources of the Country traversed by the Road, the Means for Construction, and the Value of the Bonds, which will be sent free on application at the Company's offices or to any of the advertised Agents.
JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER,
July 2, 1868. 7 3 1mw tf New York.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. 7 3 3m

CLENDININNG & DAVIS.
NO. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
Stock and Gold Brokers.
QUOTATIONS OF NEW YORK STOCKS
ALWAYS ON HAND. 4 8 3p
E. CLENDININNG, Jr. JOHN H. DAVIS

THE SAFE DEPOSIT CO.
For Safe Keeping of Valuables, Securities, etc., and Renting of Safes.
DIRECTORS
N. B. Browne, J. Gillingham Fell, Alex. Henry,
C. H. Clarke, C. Macalester, S. A. Caldwell,
John Welsh, E. W. Clark, Geo. F. Tyler.
OFFICE, NO. 421 CHESNUT STREET.
N. B. BROWNE, President.
C. E. CLARK, Vice-President.
R. PATTERSON, Sec. and Treasurer. 1 15 wfm3

TO RENT.
FOR RENT,
PREMISES, No. 909 CHESNUT St.,
FOR STORE OR OFFICE.
ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at
6 24 tf BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 5 29 tf

FINANCIAL.
DE HAVEN & BRO.
POPULAR LOANS.
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
At 102,
And Accrued Interest.
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
At 103,
And Accrued Interest.
Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
Full Reports, Maps, Etc., furnished upon application.
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
6 25 PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING.
A PERSPIRATION SONG.
The perspiration trickles down,
This sultry summer day,
And in the burning noontide sun,
We puff, and groan, and pant like fun,
And almost melt away.
The garments on our suffering backs
Are saturated through;
We feel like making sea-shore tracks;
We melt away like heated wax;
We don't know what to do.
And more and more we wag our fans,
And quarts of water drink;
The wicked old thermometer
Makes us so hot, too hot to stir,
We'll smash the thing, we think.
We'll make the best of summer woes,
And groan and pant no more;
We'll wear none but the thinnest clothes,
Good, cheap, and splendid, such as those
AT THE BIG BROWN STONE STORE.
The folks at No. 603 and 605 CHESNUT Street, have made abundant provision for the hottest of the hot weather. Coats, pants, and vests, of the thinnest conceivable thinness and the strongest possible strength. Admirably adapted to fit everybody, both as to person and as to purse.
COME AND EXAMINE THE GOODS.
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
GREAT BROWN CLOTHING STORE,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
4 11 3m4p PHILADELPHIA.
FRANK CRANELLO,
TAILOR,
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET,
(PENN MUTUAL BUILDINGS),
HAVING SECURED THE SERVICES OF THE FOLLOWING EMINENT ARTISTS,
JOSEPH TACKEY, on Coats,
ERNEST L. MUELLER, on Pants and Vests,
ENTIRE SATISFACTION AS TO STYLE AND FIT IS FULLY GUARANTEED.
SUITS MADE TO ORDER IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS' NOTICE. 6 18 3m

WINES, ETC.
CHARLES BOTTLER'S
IMPERIAL SPARKLING
CATAWBA.
SOLE AGENTS,
H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,
No. 1310 CHESNUT Street,
5 15 fmw3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

PIANOS.
STECK & CO.'S, AND HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS, and MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.
J. E. GOULD'S New Store,
4 17 3m No. 923 CHESNUT Street.
ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee, and moderate prices.
Warerooms, No. 610 ARCH Street,
4 14 3m4p PHILADELPHIA.
RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and Stag Handles, of beautiful RAZORS, and the celebrated WADE & BUTCHER'S SCISSORS of the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR Razors, Knives of best quality, and Polished, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground Street, below at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Chesnut. 5 29 tf

NIGHT RAMBLES IN PARIS.

III.—The Italian Colony—The Bal du Vieux Chene.

Our guides next proposed visiting the Italian colony in the Rue de St. Victor, but suggested that, before proceeding there we should look at some miserable hovels in the Rue des Malmaisons, a street singularly well named, skirting the Chemin de Fer du Ceintture. The cab stopped at the end of a dark narrow turning, on one side of which was a dead wall, and on the other a row of dilapidated tenements overlooking the railway cutting below. Several of these houses have dark, open narrow passages, communicating with other and more wretched-looking dwellings in the rear. The street is lighted at each end by a single oil lamp slung to an iron bracket fixed to the end of a tall pole, the counterpart in shape of the old-fashioned gibbet and the veritable "lampion" of the first revolution. The windows of these hovels are extremely small, and many of them are unglazed, while the doorways are rarely upwards of four feet high. Through a wide opening at the top of one of these doors a light is seen shining within, and on tapping we obtain admittance down a narrow flight of broken stone steps into a cellar some five feet below the level of the roadway, and measuring about nine feet square, partially paved with broken tiles, and the walls of which are reeking with moisture. Above our heads dangle rows of tattered garments and recently washed pieces of rags hung up to dry, while the customary pots, pans, bottles, bones, old boots and shoes, and rubbish of every description litter the apartment almost from floor to ceiling. In one corner is a dilapidated bedstead on which several children are sleeping, while their mother, a clean, tidy-looking woman, is hard at work with her needle. On inquiring of the man how he gets his living, he tells us by painting portraits and setting patterns for print-colorers. His wife hastens to show us some specimens of his skill; which were so surprisingly good that we should have supposed they must have secured an excellent livelihood for the artist and his family; and yet one sees by the cabriolet and the hook standing in the corner, and also by the man's bent and stunted figure, that this poor professor of the arts is forced to eke out a miserable means of existence by plying the hook of the chiffonnier.

The comparatively clean and orderly appearance of this humblest of households, the quiet, sensitive demeanor of the man, forbade the supposition that drink was the cause of his misfortunes. The rent of this cellar was two and a half francs a week, about five guineas a year, or from 10 to 15 per cent. more than the Emperor proved, by his model lodgings for workingmen in the recent Paris Exhibition, a comfortable "apartment" of three rooms, including water supply, could be provided for a workingman's family, and yield a fair return on the capital invested. It should be remembered that even an insufficient quantity of water would cost an inhabitant of the Rue des Malmaisons almost a third as much as his rent.

We next drive to the Italian colony in the Rue de St. Victor, making first for the house immediately opposite the back of the Halles aux Vins. The entrance to this place is through a most respectable-looking porte-cochere leading to a large court-yard, in which no fewer than seventy chambers are let out almost exclusively to Italians, as many as from six to eight of whom occupy a single small room, and pay in advance five francs per head per month for this miserable accommodation. If the room is furnished with straw mattresses, placed on the floor, the charge is six sous a night, payable before you are permitted to enter your room. The rate is the same for the youngest children as for grown-up people. The proprietor of this establishment has accumulated, we were informed, a large fortune, by letting lodgings at this rate. The herd of people from all parts of Italy congregated in this and two neighboring establishments is fully six hundred in number; and how does the reader suppose they get their living? Not by work in the ordinary acceptation of the term; not by strolling about the streets, playing upon musical instruments, and begging sous of the passers-by; only a few of them live by these means. The large majority make their living by "posing" as models to artists. Painters of all nations have their studios in the French capital; hence the great demand for living models, which these wandering Italian peasants mainly supply.

Just as the cab drives up, one weary party of musicians after another, tired with roaming over Paris during the day, arrives in rapid succession. They are all in the costumes of their country, and have either large harps swung at their backs, or bagpipes slung over their shoulders, or tambourines in their hands. Organ-grinders are extremely rare in Paris. Most of these musicians are mere youths—many of them are little children, not more than four or five years old. The same system prevails in France as is practised in England with reference to the hiring of Italian children from their parents, but not to anything like the same extent. The sum paid by these "patrons," as they are styled, ranges from fifty to a hundred francs a year for each child according to its age. On making inquiries of several children as to the amount of their earnings, we found that about a couple of francs a day was the utmost limit of them. Practised lads, trading on their own account, considered they had had a good day when they earned as much by 11 o'clock at night. They one and all said that they preferred "posing" to artists, as the pay for this was at the rate of a franc an hour, and the sitting usually lasted for three hours, after which they had the rest of the day to themselves.

Permission to inspect the largest establishment being refused us, as we had not come prepared with a special order from the prefecture of police, we decided to visit the lodging-house in the rear, situated in the Rue de Boulangers, a steep, narrow, winding, villanous-looking turning a few doors off; slowly tramping up which alley we encountered one or two other parties of tired itinerant musicians, evidently only too glad that the weary day had come to a close.

The proprietor of the "hotel garni" we were in quest of keeps a wineshop, and all "marchands de vin" like to be on good terms with the police; so after a few words had been exchanged between him and one of the agents who accompanied us, he consented to show us over his establishment, and with lighted candle at once proceeded to lead the way up a narrow dirty staircase, reeking with foul smells, spite of its being open on every landing to the small court behind. In the first room to which he conducted us was a mother and four bright-eyed laughing little girls, all sitting up for the head of the family, who, the landlord informed us aside, had been a brigand for several years, and had had to fly from Italy for his life, as the Government had set a price upon his head. On my suggesting that his present absence at rather an unseasonable hour was slightly suspicious, and that possibly he was following his ordinary calling somewhere in the suburbs of Paris, the landlord shook his head. "No, no!" said he; "he is the most honest of all my lodgers; you may leave him in a room with untold gold and he wouldn't touch a five-franc piece of it. I have already trusted him two hundred francs. You see the wife is ill, and just now they can't manage to earn more than five francs a day at the very outside, and this among them hindhand with their rent makes them bad proof that he is a good one. Besides the best to all the artists in man is that he 'poses' You may see in Paris for Jesus Christ. more in the his portrait a dozen times or it whether present salon. You look out for of the you go there; rather a melancholy sort look—reddish-brown hair, and very neatly trimmed beard. When you see him kneeling down with a great cross upon his shoulder, he is the very image of our Saviour, I assure you." The landlord also told me that nearly all the able-bodied men that come to France run away from their own country to escape being shot or hung as brigands, or to evade serving in the army after having drawn an unlucky number. They usually come by a sailing vessel from some Italian port to Marseilles, and many of them tramp it up to Paris. Very few, if any, of them go back to their own country, unless they are sent there as vagrants by the police.

In the apartment we are in there are two mattresses spread on the floor at opposite corners, on one of which lies a little baby, perfectly naked, save a slight covering thrown over it, with a gold chain, to which a gold cross and heart-shaped locket are attached, suspended round its neck. All the children have necklaces and long ear-rings, and the mother abounds with jewelry. The room contains a couple of chairs, but neither table, wash-stand, chest of drawers, nor cupboard. It is, moreover, lighted and ventilated by merely a single window, which is closely fastened and curtained over, rendering the air of the apartment, which is only some twelve feet by eight, positively stifling, and yet the children have all the look of perfect health. Over the mantelpiece hangs a gold watch, in all likelihood another souvenir of happy brigand days, with numerous little pictures and images of saints, a crucifix, and a few simple cooking utensils. Around the room all kinds of rude musical instruments, high-crowned hats, sheep-skin jackets, and other garments, are hanging.

In another chamber we find a couple of families living; two married sisters, both young and rather pretty, with their husbands—big black-bearded, ruffianly-looking sort of fellows, whom at a glance you would set down as brigands—and be mistaken; for neither had followed this amiable profession. They have four little children. They were better off than their neighbors as regarded furniture, but vastly behind them in the matter of jewelry; probably because the husbands had not the same opportunities of overhauling other people's jewel-cases. Other rooms we visited were simply repetitions of the preceding, with some unimportant variations. In one particular chamber, stretched out on a mattress lying in the middle of the room, were a couple of footsore, weary travellers, young lads arrived that day on foot from Italy, after having been six weeks on the road, and who had flung themselves on this to them welcome couch in their soiled and dusty garments, and were soundly sleeping with their bagpipes beside them.

On returning to the wine-shop, we noticed that not a single Italian was drinking there; the company was for the most part composed of French workmen, with a sprinkling of worse characters. Nevertheless, one middle-aged, ragged-looking Italian, who was smoking his pipe on the doorstep, on being appealed to by the landlord to give change for a fifty-franc note, produced from his belt a leathern bag, in which smaller bags were packed, containing various coins wrapped up in pieces of rag or paper. Several of these he deliberately unfolded, and taking a couple of napoleons from one, a gold five-franc piece from another, and some silver from a third, carefully counted out the requisite change, and then, folding up the note, stowed it away in the particular receptacle which he devoted to his paper-money, as though not in the least afraid of exhibiting his wealth before such doubtful company.

A drive of a few minutes now conducts us to the Bal du Vieux Chene in the narrowest part of the Rue de Mouffetard, possibly the most notorious among entertainments of ill-repute in all Paris. It is one of the first places a police agent visits to endeavor to pick up information respecting any great robbery, or to ascertain the whereabouts of any well-known criminal. Every night there are one or more police agents here in disguise. The entertainment here has gone on for two hundred years—as long, in fact, as the street in which it is held has existed, to share its own indifferent reputation. In front of the entrance, which is brilliantly lighted up, and decorated with tricolored flags, we find a considerable crowd collected, and among them a tolerable sprinkling of policemen. Six sous are demanded for admission, and you have to surrender up your walking-stick before you are permitted to enter. The "salle du bal," a long, narrow apartment, affording dancing accommodations to very nearly a hundred couples, is lighted by at least fifty gas-burners, and has rows of tables and benches, shut off by open barriers, ranged up either side.

Heathen gods and goddesses line the walls. The ceiling is extremely low; nevertheless the room is admirably ventilated, an unquestionable advantage it only because it renders the strong odor of garlic a trifle less insupportable. The orchestra numbers ten performers, of whom several belong to military bands. Among the male habitues of the establishment are individuals of various conditions, ranging from the well-to-do skilled workman and the youth in some fourth-rate commercial house, wearing frock-coats and billy-cock hats, to the laboring man in blue blouse and trousers, and the suspicious character in garments of great variety, usually so many disguises. Respectability does not appear much at the "Vieux Chêne," the bulk of the male portion of the company being common laboring men, who largely patronized the last nine days' Parisian wonder—the straw hat at three sous, which is just now selling over here by tens of thousands. Our guides point out to us several notoriously bad characters, known in slang phraseology as "flous," who will rob you in a crowd of your watch or your scarf pin; "tireurs," or pickpockets; "cambrioleurs" and "vauteriers," equivalent to London area sneaks; "grinches a la veille" and "caroubleurs," burglars by means of centre-bits and skeleton keys; "bonjouriers," who obtain access to apartments under some false pretense, and carry off anything of value they happen to come across; "papillonneurs," who rob the washerwomen's carts; and "roulottiers," who steal luggage off the roofs of cabs, and lie in wait to plunder vans.

The female portion of the company were of a mixed order; still none of them in the eyes of the police belonged to the class which in England we style "unfortunate." They were almost exclusively shop-girls, workwomen, and blanchisseuses; and one or two among them were somewhat coquettishly dressed in Swiss bodices and looped-up skirts, and with towering chignons, and even Alexandrine ringlets. One young girl was particularly noticeable for her slender, graceful figure, her delicately cut features, and a grave, tender expression of countenance. She danced with a modesty unusual among the habitues of the Bal du Viennex Chene; nevertheless, next season she will no doubt be found dancing the "cancan" at Mabille, and the year following driving in her "panier" or her "soli-taire" in the Bois de Boulogne. At the Vieux Chene the dancing is of the boisterous, extragant character common to the lowest order of French balls; arms and legs are flung about as though the dancers were possessed, and during certain figures there are as many of the latter limbs, feminine as well as masculine, level with the gaslights as resting on the ground.

To "lever la jambe" is, in fact, the first accomplishment which a dancer at Vieux Chêne seeks to acquire. One among a party of Turcos in undress uniform danced the "cancan" in all its more vulgar details, while his partner, a girl with a vicious forbidding-looking face of a marked Celtic type, responded to his indecencies with a calm audacity common only to the most abandoned of her sex. Between the dances the proprietor of the establishment levies a charge of three sous on each male dancer about to take part in the dance immediately succeeding. This is in accordance with a custom which prevailed at the old barrier balls, and the Vieux Chêne is one of the few establishments when it is still kept up. It must yield a considerable revenue, for the dances follow each other with scarcely three minutes' interval. At regular periods a garcon waters the floor of the ball-room, and a cook in superlatively clean white clothes promenades from time to time up and down the "salle" with gateaux for sale. Hot wine served in metal basins and a thin kind of beer appear to be the liquors most in request. The drinking-glasses are nearly half an inch in thickness, and might be thrown against a stone wall without much danger of breaking.

No less than half a dozen soldiers belonging to the Garde de Paris, the barracks of which corps are conveniently situated only a few doors off, are posted in the ball-room to preserve order, and there are usually a couple more in reserve in the passage leading to it, with another one or two perhaps standing at the entrance; nevertheless serious disturbances are of common occurrence. On this particular night, however, we witnessed nothing more serious than the tearing of a man's blouse to tatters, the extraction of a few locks of his hair by some female smarting with jealousy, and the flooring of a man by the heavy hoof of some agile cannibal who had first tried to bite a piece out of his friend's cheek.

It was now within a few minutes of twelve o'clock, when the ball would have to close, and we had still several places to visit to complete our night's programme.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, May 13, 1868.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—In pursuance of resolutions adopted by the Board of Directors at a stated meeting held this day, notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company, that they will have the privilege of subscribing, either directly or by substitution under such rules as may be prescribed therefor, for Twenty-five Per Cent. of additional Stock at Par, in proportion to their respective interests as they stand registered on the books of the Company, May 20, 1868.

Holders of less than four Shares will be entitled to subscribe for a full share, and those holding more Shares than a multiple of four Shares will be entitled to an additional Share.

Subscriptions to the new Stock will be received on and after May 30, 1868, and the privilege of subscribing will cease on the 30th day of July, 1868.

The instalments on account of the new Shares shall be paid in cash, as follows:—

1st. Twenty-five Per Cent. at the time of subscription, on or before the 30th day of July, 1868,

2d. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of December, 1868.

3d. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of June, 1869.

4th. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of December, 1869, or if Stockholders should prefer the whole amount may be paid up at once, or any remaining instalments may be paid up in full at the time of the payment of the second or third instalment, and each instalment paid up, shall be entitled to a pro rata dividend that may be declared on full Shares.

THOMAS M. FIRTH,
5 14 11w Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868.

NOTICE—To the holders of bonds of the PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY due April 1, 1870.

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds, of $1000 each, at any time before the (1st) first day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing seven per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having twenty-five years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with their tenor.

S. BRADFORD,
5 28 10 1 Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1868.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on TUESDAY, June 30, and be reopened on THURSDAY, July 16, 1868.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of national and State taxes; payable on Common Stock on and after JULY 15 to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th instant. All payable at this office.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.
6 26 2m

BY ORDER OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS a stock vote of the MERCANTILE LIBRARY COMPANY will be taken on the following proposed amendment to the Charter:—

Section 5 The Board of Directors shall have full power to make and alter such Rules and By laws as they may deem necessary for the well-being and due management of the affairs of the Company; Provided, such By laws are not repugnant to nor inconsistent with this Charter, or with the Constitution and laws of this State or of the United States.

The polls will be opened in the LIBRARY, on MONDAY, July 6, and closed SATURDAY, July 11. The hours for voting will be, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, from 4 to 9 P. M. The vote will be by ballot, each share of stock being entitled to one vote, which must be presented in person.

JOHN LARDNER, Recording Secretary.
Philadelphia, July 1, 1868. 7 2 9t

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful. *black or brown.* Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27 mwf1t

THE STEAM GENERATOR MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CAPITAL, - - - $100,000

This Company are now prepared to furnish

WIEGAND'S PATENT IMPROVED STEAM GENERATOR,

Of any power required, upon two weeks' notice. They have been introduced in this city, and thoroughly tested, with most satisfactory results, and are sold UNDER GUARANTEE OF ABSOLUTE SAFETY FROM DESTRUCTIVE EXPLOSION. They are cheaper in first cost, and in expense of erection, more economical in fuel, durable and convenient in use than any other apparatus for generating steam.

OFFICE OF COMPANY,

(ROOMS Nos. 5 and 6),

No. 528 WALNUT STREET

NELSON J. NICKERSON, President.
EDWARD H. GRAHAM,
5 24 3m Secretary and Treasurer

BITTER CORDIAL.

SCHEETZ'S CELEBRATED BITTER CORDIAL,

N. W. Cor. of FIFTH and RACE Sts.

This medical preparation is purely vegetable, composed of various herbs, gathered from the great storehouse of nature, and selected with the utmost care. It is a reliable Family Medicine, and can be taken by either infant or adult with the same beneficial results. It is a certain, prompt and speedy remedy for Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Bowel Complaint, Dyspepsia, Lowness of Spirits, Faintings, Sick Stomach, Headache, etc. It creates an appetite, proves a powerful digester of food, and will counteract the effects of liquor in a few minutes. As indisputable evidence of its medical properties, we append the following:—

Strong Testimonial from Fire Marshal Blackburn.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10, 1868.

Jacob Scheetz, Esq.—My Dear Sir:—Some eight months ago, when suffering from great nervous prostration, the result of exposure and overtasked energies, I was induced by you (an old friend) to take as a Tonic your celebrated Bitter Cordial; and so agreeably surprising have been its beneficial effects, that I cannot refrain from thus bearing testimony in its favor. As a beverage, it is as pleasant and delightful as a glass of rich dark-brown Sherry; as an appetizer before meals, perfectly magical, and as a digester of food, the most potent compound I ever knew. Altogether, I consider it one of the happiest combinations of medicinal herbs ever offered to the public as a curative. I most cheerfully and confidently recommend it to every sufferer from Debility, Dyspepsia, and Rheumatism. As a substitute for the villanous alcoholic and vinous concoctions imbibed at too many of the public bars of the present day, it must also prove a blessing.

Very truly yours,
ALEXANDER W. BLACKBURN,
6 16 mwf13t Fire Marshal.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE GREAT AMERICAN COMBINATION

BUTTON-HOLE OVERSEAMING AND SEWING MACHINE,

Its wonderful Popularity Conclusive Proof of its Great Merit.

The increase in the demand for this valuable Machine has been TENFOLD during the last seven months of its first year before the public.

This grand and surprising success is unprecedented in the history of Sewing Machines, and we feel fully warranted in claiming that

IT HAS NO EQUAL,

Being absolutely the best

FAMILY MACHINE IN THE WORLD,

And intrinsically the cheapest, for it is really two Machines combined in one. Sold at the

S. W. Cor. of ELEVENTH and CHESNUT,

PHILADELPHIA. [5 30 stuthtf

PAINTED PHOTOS.

A NEW THING IN ART.—BERLIN PAINTED PHOTOS.

A. S. ROBINSON,

No 910 CHESNUT Street,

Has just received a superb collection of BERLIN PAINTED PHOTOGRAPHS OF FLOWERS.

They are exquisite gems of art, rivalling in beauty, naturalness of tint, and perfection of form a great variety of the choicest exotic flowering plants. They are mounted on boards of three sizes, and sold from 25 cents to $3 and $4 each.

For framing and the album they are incomparably beautiful. 3 15

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C

H. S. K. C. Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

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PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
1 22 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

MILLINERY.

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 823 AND 833 SOUTH STREET

Has large assortment of MILLINERY,

Ladies', Misses', and Children's Silk, Velvet, Felt, Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles. Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc., wholesale and retail. 8 15

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of DANIEL PORTER, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JAMES RSA and GEORGE POWELL, Executors of the last will and testament of DANIEL PORTER deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, July 21, A. D. 1868 at eleven (11) o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 406 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

WILLIAM D. BAKER,
7 10 fmw5t* Auditor.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED Would call attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly airtight; self cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with straight flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS.
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers

SHARPE & THOMSON,
1 27 s tu th 6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

UNION PASTE AND SIZING COMPANY.—A Paste for Boxmakers, Bookbinders, Paperhangers, Shoemakers, Pocket-book Makers, Bill Posters, etc. It will not sour. Is cheap and always ready for use. Refer to J. B. Lippincott & Co. Devar & Keller, William Mann, Philadelphia "Inquirer," Harper Bros., American Tract Society, and others. Sole agents,

L. L. CRAGIN & CO.,
9 2 No. 429 COMMERCE Street.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

ALUM AND DRY PLASTER AGAIN SUCCESSFUL.

BROOKLYN, May 15, 1868.

Messrs. Marvin & Co., New York—Gentlemen: Our Planing Mill, with FIFTY THOUSAND feet of lumber, was destroyed by fire last night, and we are happy to say your ALUM AND DRY PLASTER SAFE preserved our books, papers, and money, in excellent order.

We want another and larger one, and will call on you as soon as we have time.

Yours truly, SHEARMAN BROS.

This Safe was Red hot for several hours, and the cast-iron feet were actually melted.

It can be seen at our store, No. 265 BROADWAY.

A PERFECT SAFE.

MARVIN'S CHROME IRON SPHERICAL BURGLAR SAFE,

Will resist all burglars' implements for any length of time.

PLEASE SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.

MARVIN & CO.,

PRINCIPAL } 721 CHESTNUT ST.,
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And for sale by our Agents in the principal cities throughout the United States. 5 26 tuthssm

C. L. MAISER,

MANUFACTURER OF FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,

LOCKSMITH, BELL HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,

8 2 No. 436 RACE Street.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from damages Prices low. C. HASSENFORDER,
6 5 No. 422 VINE Street.

LUMBER.

1868. SPRUCE JOIST, SPRUCE JOIST, HEMLOCK, HEMLOCK. 1868.

1868. SEASONED CLEAR PINE, SEASONED CLEAR PINE, CHOICE PATTERN PINE, SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS, RED CEDAR. 1868.

1868. FLORIDA FLOORING, FLORIDA FLOORING, CAROLINA FLOORING, VIRGINIA FLOORING, DELAWARE FLOORING, ASH FLOORING, WALNUT FLOORING, FLORIDA STEP BOARDS, RAIL PLANK. 1868.

1868. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK, WALNUT BDS AND PLANK, WALNUT BOARDS, WALNUT PLANK. 1868.

1868. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER, UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER, RED CEDAR, WALNUT AND PINE. 1868.

1868. SEASONED POPLAR, SEASONED CHERRY, ASH, WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1868.

1868. CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1868.

1868. CAROLINA SCANTLING, CAROLINA H. T. SILLS, NORWAY SCANTLING. 1868.

1868. CEDAR SHINGLES, CYPRESS SHINGLES, MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1 14

T. P. GALVIN & CO., LUMBER COMMISSION MERCHANTS, SHACKAMAXON STREET WHARF,

BELOW SLOAT'S MILLS,

(SO CALLED), PHILADELPHIA,

AGENTS FOR SOUTHERN AND EASTERN Manufacturers of YELLOW PINE and SPRUCE TIMBER BOARDS, etc., shall be happy to furnish orders at wholesale rates, deliverable at any ocean ships port. Constantly receiving and on hand at our wharf SOUTHERN FLOORING, SCANTLING SHINGLES, EASTERN LATHS, PICKETS, BED-SLATS, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, SELECT MICHIGAN and CANADA PLANK AND BOARDS, AND RAFTER AND SHIP-KNEES. 1 31 stuthly

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE DELIVERED AT ANY PART OF THE CITY PROMPTLY.

UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL, NOS. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH Street.

ESLER & BRO., PROPRIETORS.

Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber at low prices,

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.

Newels, Balusters, Brackets, and Wood Mouldings WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.

Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.

BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, AND WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 12

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty, Varnishes, Etc.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 6 16 tf

GROCERIES, ETC.

TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.

We are prepared, as heretofore, to supply families at their country residences with every description of FINE GROCERIES, TEAS, ETC.,

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF MANILLA AND TARRED CORDAGE, CORDS TWINES, ETC.,

No. 23 North WATER street, and No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,

PHILADELPHIA.

EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER.
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER 2 14

COTTON AND FLAX.

SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,

Of all numbers and brands.

Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts from one to several feet wide; Paulin g, Belting Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
28 No. 108 JONES' Alley

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments, for carrying the Mails,

CITY OF BOSTON.....Saturday, July 18
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, July 25
CITY OF NEW YORK (via Halifax) Tuesday, July 28
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, August 1
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, August 8
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday, August 15

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Monday, at noon, from Pier No. 46 NORTH River.

Rates of passage by the Mail Steamer SAILING EVERY SATURDAY:—

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
" to London	105	" to London	40
" to Paris	115	" to Paris	60

Passage by the Monday steamers:—Cabin, $80 gold; Steerage, $35, currency. Rates of passage from New York to Halifax—Cabin, $20; Steerage, $10, in gold. Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates. Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends. For further information, apply at the Company's office.

JOHN G DALE, Agent,
No. 15 BROADWAY, New York.
Or, O'DONNELL & FAULK, Managers,
12 9 No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Through Line to California via Panama Railroad.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

Sailing from New York on the 5th and 20th of EVERY MONTH, or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday.

Passage lower than by any other line.

For information address

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
Pier No. 46 NORTH RIVER New York,
Or THOMAS R. SEARLE,
No. 217 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia Pa.
W. H. WEBB, President; CHAS. DANA, Vice-Pres
Office—54 EXCHANGE Place, New York. 3 30 m

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

For particulars apply to

JAMES CUTTS, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 24 BROADWAY,
Or to THOMAS R. SEARLE,
11 No. 217 WALNUT Street.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL, EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of this line will commence loading on SATURDAY, 20th instant, leaving daily as usual.

THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freights received at our usual low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 North WHARVES, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New York. 30

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.

THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST,

EVERY SATURDAY,

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 18th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

LORILLARD'S OUTSIDE LINE, FOR NEW YORK.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHTS.

Goods by weight, 40 cents per 100 lbs.; gross.

Measurement goods, 4 cents per cubic foot.

Freights received at all times, and insurance guaranteed at three-eighths per cent.

For further information, apply to

JOHN F. OHL,
7 2 Pier 19 North Wharves.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

BRISTOL LINE

BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BOSTON,

VIA BRISTOL.

For PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW BEDFORD CAPE COD, and all points of railway communication East and North.

The new and splendid steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE leave Pier No. 40 NORTH RIVER, foot of Canal street, adjoining Delaware street Ferry, New York, at 5 P. M., daily, Sundays excepted, connecting with steamboat train at Bristol at 4 30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M. in time to connect with all the morning trains from that city. The most desirable and pleasant route to the White Mountains. Travellers for that point can make direct connections by way of Providence and Worcester or Boston. State-rooms and Tickets secured at office on Pier in New York.

6 1 3m H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND WILMINGTON—At 8 30 and 9 50 A. M. and 3 30 P. M.

The steamer S. M. FELTON and ARIEL leave CHESNUT Street Wharf (Sundays excepted) at 8 30 and 9 50 A. M., and 3 40 P. M., returning leave Wilmington at 6 50 A. M., 12 50, and 3 50 P. M. Stopping at Chester and Hook each way.

Fare, 10 cents between all points.

Excursion tickets, 15 cents, good to return by either boat. 6 3 tf

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON Steamboat Line.—The steamboat EDWIN FORREST leaves ARCH Street Wharf, for Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence Robbins' Wharf, and White Hill.

Leaves Arch Street Wharf		Leaves South Trenton.	
Saturday, July 11,	8½ A.M	Saturday, July 11,	9 A.M
Sunday July 12,	to Burlington Bristol, and intermediate landings,	leaves Arch street wharf at	8 A. M.,
Monday, July 13,	6½ A.M	Monday, July 13,	10 A.M
Tuesday, "	14, 7½ A.M	Tuesday, "	14 11½ A.M

The Newsboys and Newsdealers of London.

HOW THE LONDON JOURNALS ARE CIRCULATED.

The London correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* writes:—

"One of the results of the penny daily newspapers in England has been the creation of a new street trade. Before the duty on paper was taken off, and when it was certain loss to sell a paper for a penny, no such thing was known as the sale of journals in the streets. You could only obtain one at the place at which it was published, or at the newsdealers' shops, which were comparatively few. When papers were brought out at a penny, the London boy conceived the idea that his time was come, and began to cry out the new wares. The opposition was great. The English are in all such things conservative, and hate with all their hearts any novelty about which they are not formally consulted. Pursy old gentlemen tried to stop the trade, and complained to the magistrates that the boys were a nuisance. The police were called upon to interfere, and at one time it seemed as if the shopkeepers would have all the trade to themselves. But the public want was imperative, and everything had to give way to it.

THE NEWSBOYS.

"At the present moment the proportion of the circulation of a penny daily paper which is in the hands of the boys is large. Some of them commence with half-a-dozen copies, find out a good standing place, and soon increase their business. I have known some to get a 'good-will' at a particular corner, which in a year's time they have sold for twenty pounds. These boys fetch the papers from the various offices themselves. In the busiest parts of the metropolis members of the 'News Brigade,' as they are termed, are daily at work. These youngsters wear red jackets and carry a brass badge on their caps. They are provided with the needful capital by a body of benevolent gentlemen, who have opened premises at which they can board and sleep at the charge of one shilling a week. The custom is to allow the boys threepence on the first four dozen sold, and one penny on every dozen afterwards. They get in addition the other advantages I have named, and some good schooling besides. When the thirst for news is exhausted, they often take to selling cigar lights.

"In the suburbs boys who have become a little known establish a house-to-house connection and leave the higher priced papers at the doors from day to day; but the great bulk of their dealings is with the penny press. The profit allowed them is this:—for every dozen selling at a penny each they pay eightpence. They are not allowed to return any, so that when the stock is slow in getting off the boys get frantic and almost force the passers-by to purchase. They hang on the door steps of the omnibuses and shout the names of the papers, together with the latest bit of sensational intelligence. *'Evening Star!'* 'Second edition of the *Express!* Frightful colliery explosion! Bursting of a balloon in the air!' In some cases—not many I am glad to say—the papers are oried in this way by women. The experience is a bad one for them. I have seen women take to it to keep their children, and have noticed a deterioration going on from week to week, until they become as slangy and coarse as the boys.

"Each of the lads taking a certain number of copies has the right to a handbill setting forth the leading contents. This he either carries in his hand, or lays in the gutter, or hangs from a recess of the window. But too frequently the stand is at a public house, and the boy in that case is allowed to use any recess that may be there. What an ungovernable race! The office of a penny paper between the hours of five and six o'clock in the morning, and three and four o'clock in the afternoon, is a pandemonium. It is impossible, they tell me, to keep anything like order among them. And yet they are as shrewd as any beings that live. I went lately through an office full of them. There had been a hitch with the machine, and they were passing the time in sporting, jumping over each other's backs and other similar horseplay. I was amongst them unexpectedly and could not retreat. With a humor which moved me to burst out laughing despite an attempt to look preternaturally grave, they made a path for me and offered mock bows in a score of ways. One of them preceded me like a master of the ceremonies. 'Now you young wild Arabs,' said he, 'where are your manners?' Yet the publishers tell me they are honest. They manage somehow to read the papers, and know the characteristics. They have learned, too, the peculiarities of the public taste, and can tell to a nicety what amount of extra sale a particular piece of exceptional intelligence will give. It is a curious study. They estimate the public just as the caterers at entertainments do, and know when ices will be in demand, and when the sherry and soda water. They are sharpened by their life, and when they grow up the early training shows itself.

NEWSPAPERS AT THE RAILWAY STATIONS.

"The blight of monopoly is on many branches of trade in England, and it is especially so with the newspaper trade at the railway stations. To save themselves trouble the various railways running out of London let out the news stalls at the railway stations all along their line to one firm, Messrs. W. H.Smith & Son. Consequently, this firm are all-powerful. They can almost dictate their own terms. Their profits are higher than those of any other agents. You must pay them to sell your paper at a penny, or they wi l ask three half-pence for it. For the *Times* they always ask a half-penny extra. I can hardly describe to you the position this gigantic firm occupy in the metropolis. There is an immense sale of newspapers at the railway stations, where people waiting for a train are almost certain to become purchasers. Thus the smaller newspapers court the Messrs. Smith. Every new journal goes hat in hand to them and offers specially advantageous terms, in order that the new prints may be duly posted. Smith, Sr., who was a plain, hard-working man, is dead. Smith, Jr., who reigns, is a smart, ambitious man, who goes in for politics. A few years ago he was a Liberal: but, on being black-balled at the Reform Club, he went over to the Tories. At the last election he opposed Mr. J. Stuart Mill as the candidate of the Tories at Westminster, and he intends, I understand, trying his fate again. All this time he keeps in the business and management of the details. No wonder his firm are suspected of favoritism. The Tory papers, by some strange coincidence, are always uppermost at his stalls, and the difficulty in the way of getting the others is never interposed in getting them. Thus the *Standard* is believed to be a pet paper, while the *Telegraph* is kept in the background. Such is the common talk.

"Another side of the monopoly is in the printing trade which this firm has lately commenced. The large placards which it is now the fashion to use can be printed by Messrs. Smith, the journals are informed, and somehow or other, the papers nearly all consider it wise to get them nowhere else.

THE NEWS-VENDORS.

"The news-vendors' shop in London is a popular gossip place. Very often it is the post office of the district, and besides newspapers, periodicals, and stationery are sold. The street boys do not hurt them, which is due, I take it, to the large increase in the number of buyers. The news-vendors for a long while set their faces like flint against the low price, and declared that their glory was departed; but they are now reconciled to the new state of things. They send in the morning to the various offices, or to a large central shop in their own trade, for the copies they want; but the evening papers send to them in flying carts. So far as I know them, the news-vendors are a respectable body. At their annual dinner, some of the leading literary men are almost sure to be present, and to speak. Charles Dickens is the chairman of their society.

PUBLISHING.

"Every inch of spare brick wall or boarding, even an old gate post or iron pillar, in London, is hired. Men of business have discovered that nothing can be done on a large scale without advertising, but they are not contented with the newspapers alone. The theory is, that the eye is at last so wearied by perpetual seeing certain huge words before it, that at last the mind begins to act and the object of the Brobdignagian announcement is answered. But this, too, is all in one or two hands. Railway arches, the insides of omnibuses, the cabins of the river steamers, all boardings where building works are going on, and the thousand and one surfaces which a great city like this possesses, are contracted for and let out again in feet or inches to advertisers. America certainly has nothing to learn from England in this. The best bills I have ever seen on the London walls were printed, I found on inquiry, in America. They depicted some 'thrilling' scenes in a circus, and the flight of the imagination and the proportions of the figures, far exceeded the achievements of the English printers. The newspapers now expend large sums in this crusade, the *Times* being the only one which despises it.

THE CIRCULATION OF THE LONDON PRESS.

"The *Times* is believed to still circulate about sixty thousand copies daily, selling them to the trade at twopence-halfpenny each. The *Daily Telegraph* announces in blue letters, five feet long, on the walls, that it has 'the largest circulation in the world.' The actual sale is from one hundred and twenty thousand to one hundred and forty thousand daily. The *Standard*, which advertises each week above its leading article, its average daily circulation during the previous week, shows a total of about one hundred and twenty thousand, but this includes the *Evening Standard* and the *Morning Herald*, and of these totals a vast number are returned on their hands. The numbers given are the numbers printed, which is a very different thing from the numbers sold. The *Daily News*, which started at a penny on Monday last, and which has not got all its machinery in perfect gear, has sold about 50,000 each day, and its proprietors are sanguine that it will be at the head before many months have passed. The *Morning* and *Evening Star* sell together about 25,000 daily. The *Morning Post* (high priced) scarcely reaches 4000 a day; the *Morning Advertiser*, 5000; the *Express*, evening paper (the property of the *Daily News*), is about 15,000; the *Pall Mall Gazette*, 12,000; and the *Globe*, 500.

"There is no really well-written weekly paper in London selling at a penny. All the papers of that price are of an inferior character, and are sold exclusively amongst the artisans and mechanics. They reach, however, large numbers in the amount of their sales. Papers which you have never heard of in Chicago sell some 200,000 weekly. The papers which are read by the ruling classes (for the want of a better phrase) are all fivepence or sixpence each. Of the number, the richest is the *Saturday Review*. I doubt, however, if the *Saturday Review* ever reaches a sale of 10,000 copies. The *Spectator* averages probably 7000."

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF CONDEMNED SUBSISTENCE STORES.

OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, DISTRICT INDIAN TERRITORY, FORT GIBSON, C. N., June 11, 1868.

At public auction, at Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation, on the 15th day of July, 1868, at 8 o'clock, A. M., consisting of:—

199 barrels of Flour,
500 pounds of Soda Crackers,
16 gallons Cucumber Pickles,
470 gallons Cabbage and Onion Pickles,
185 gallons Mixed Pickles,
320 gallons Onions,
815 gallons sauer Kraut.

The above stores to be sold without reserve, to the highest bidder.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds, on day of sale. Three successful bidders to remove stores within twenty-four hours.

By order of Major-General Sheridan.

A. F. ROCKWELL,
Brevet Lieut.-Col. A. Q. M., U. S. A.,
Chief Q. M. and C. S., Dist. Ind. Ter.

6 26 6t

SALE OF CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER'S PROPERTY.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, DISTRICT OF THE INDIAN TERRITORY, FORT GIBSON, C. N., June 11, 1868.

At Public Auction, at Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation consisting of Hospital and other Tents, Clothing, Blankets, Harness, Army Wagons, Wagon Covers Cooking Utensils, Flags, and numerous other articles, all to be sold without reserve to the highest bidder.

Sale to take place at Fort Gibson, C. N., on the 15th day of July, 1868 at 8 o'clock A. M.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds, to be paid on day of sale.

Successful bidders to remove stores within twenty-four hours.

By order of Major-General Sheridan.

A. F. ROCKWELL,
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, A. Q. M., U. S. A.,
6 26 6t Chief Q. M., District Indian Territory.

RAILROAD LINES.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—Trains between WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE and WASHINGTON AND THE WEST are now run as follows, viz.:—

FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave daily, except Sunday, at 7:00, 7:45, and 12:30 P. M., and 2:00, and 4:30 and 8:45 P. M.

FOR ALL WAY STATIONS.

Leave daily, except Sunday, at 7:00 A. M., and 2:00 and 8:45 P. M.

FOR WAY STATION SOUTH OF ANNAPOLIS JUNCTION.

Leave at 6:15 and 7:00 A. M., and at 2:00 and 4:35 P. M.

FOR ANNAPOLIS.

Leave at 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. No trains to or from Annapolis on Sunday.

ON SUNDAY.

FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave at 7:45 A. M., and 4:30 and 8:45 P. M.

FOR WAY STATIONS.

Leave at 7:45 A. M., and 4:30 and 8:45 P. M.

FOR ALL PARTS OF THE WEST.

Leave daily, except Saturday and Sunday, at 7:45 A. M., 4:30 and 8:45 P. M.

On Saturday at 7:45 A. M., and 2:30 P. M.

On Sunday at 4:30 and 8:45 P. M. only, connecting at Relay Station with trains from Baltimore to Wheeling, Parkersburg, etc.

Through Tickets to the West can be had at the Washington Station Ticket Office at all hours in the day, as well as at the new office of the Bankers' and Brokers' Telegraph Line, No. 848 Pennsylvania avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets.

For New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, see advertisement of "Through Line."

J. L. WILSON, Master of Transportation.
L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent.

2 25 tf GEORGE S. KOONTZ, Agent, Washington.

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND ALL POINTS NORTH and EAST, and for all Stations on Camden and Amboy and Connecting Railroads, from Walnut street wharf.

INCREASED DESPATCH.

Freight for all way points on the Camden and Amboy, Freehold and Jamesburg, and Burlington County Railroads, forwarded at 12 o'clock Noon.

For Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, Rocky Hill, and all points on the New Jersey and Belvidere Railroads, forwarded at 2½ P. M.

For New York, at 12, 2½, and 5 P. M.

Freight received from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.

A ship memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must in every instance be sent with each l ad of goods.

WALTER FREEMAN, Agent,
No. 326 S. Delaware Avenue,
2 7 Philadelphia.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT street, Central Depot, No. 1018, FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct line to Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, Carbondale, and all the points in the Lehigh and Wyoming Coal Region.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—ELEVEN DAILY TRAINS—On and after WEDNESDAY, May 13, 1868, Passenger Trains leave the New Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 6:45 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

At 7:45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads for Easton, Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, Scranton, Carbondale, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys; also in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad for Mahanoy City; and with Catawissa Railroad for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12:08 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; Scranton at 4:05 P. M., at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley Train, passing Bethlehem at 11:55 A. M. for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8:45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate Stations, Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro' and Hartsville, by this train take Stage at Old York Road.

At 10:20 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate Stations.

At 1:45 P. M.—Lehigh Valley Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel, Pittston and Scranton, and all points in Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal Regions.

At 2:35 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take stage at Doylestown for New Hope, and at North wales for sumneytown.

At 3:15 P.M.—Lehigh and Susquehanna Express for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown.

At 4:15 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville take stage at Abington.

At 5:00 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening Train for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

At 6:30 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11:30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9:00 A. M., 11:50 Noon, 2:00 and 8:30 P. M.

11:50 A. M. and 2:00 P.M. Trains makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna trains from Easton, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Mahony City, and Hazleton.

Passenger Train leaving Wilkesbarre at 1:30 P. M. connect at Bethlehem at 6:05 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8:30 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 5:00 and 7:00 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9:30, 10:45 A. M. and 3:15 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:00 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7:00 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger Cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White Cars of Second and Third Streets Line and Union Line run within a short distance of the depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket office, in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points, at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 13, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:15 A. M., 11 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:50 P. M., 7 P. M., 11 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on east Market street, at 6:15 A. M., 7:15 A. M., 7:30 A. M., 10:45 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 4:40 P. M., 5 P. M.

On and after Monday, June 15, an additional Train will leave Philadelphia for Media and Intermediate Points at 5:30 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7:30 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers for or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7:15 A. M., and going West will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8:00 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7:45 A. M. and 5:00 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7:15 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 7:30 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

Passengers are allowed to take Wearing Apparel only, as Baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD, General Sup't,
Philadelphia, April 1st, 1868. 4 10 tf

FOR CAPE MAY VIA WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.—From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry). Commencing THURSDAY, July 2, 1868.

Trains leave as follows for Cape May:—

9:00 A. M., Cape May Express, due at 12:25 (noon).
3:15 P. M., Cape May Passenger, due at 7:15 P. M.

RETURNING LEAVE CAPE ISLAND,

6:30 A. M., (morning Accommodation), due by the Market street cars, at 10:05 A. M.
5:40 P. M., Cape May Express, due at 8:22 P. M.

Sunday Mail and Passenger train leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 A. M. Returning leaves Cape Island at 5:40 P. M. Excursion Tickets, $4.

Cape May Freight trains leave Camden daily at 9:20 A. M., and Cape Island at 6:45 A. M.

Commutation Tickets between Philadelphia and Cape May, at the following rates:—

Annual Tickets, $150; Quarterly Tickets, $50, for sale at the office of the Company in Camden, N. J.

Through Tickets can be procured at No. 828 Chesnut street (under the Continental Hotel), where orders can also be left for Baggage, which will be called for and checked at residences by the Union Transfer Company.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.

For Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations, at 8:00 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

For Cape May, 9:00 A. M. and 3:15 P. M.

Woodbury Accommodation train at 5:00 P. M.

Bridgeton and Salem Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 (noon).

Commutation Checks between Philadelphia and all stations at reduced rates.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

July 2, 1868.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 13, 1868, trains will leave the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, West Philadelphia, as follows:—

At 7:15 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., and leave Rising Sun at 8:15 A. M. and Oxford at 6 A. M., and leave Oxford at 3:25 P. M.

A Market Train, with Passenger Cars attached, will run on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, leaving the Rising Sun at 11:05 A. M.; Oxford, 11:45 A. M.; and Kennett, 1 P. M.; connecting at West Chester Junction with a train for Philadelphia.

On WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS Train leaves Philadelphia at 2:30 P. M.; runs through to Oxford.

The train leaving Philadelphia at 7.15 A. M. connects at Oxford with daily line of stages for Peach Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning, leaves Peach Bottom to connect at Oxford with Afternoon Train for Philadelphia.

The train leaving Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M. runs to Rising Sun, Maryland.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
4 10 General Superintendent.

THROUGH LINE BETWEEN WASHINGTON PHILADELPHIA, AND NEW YORK.

Trains between Washington and New York are now run as follows, viz.:—

FOR NEW YORK, without change of cars.

Leave Philadelphia at 7:45 A. M., 12:30 and 7 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave daily (except Sunday) at 7:45 and 12:15 P. M., and 4:30 and 7 P. M.

ON SUNDAY.

Leave for New York and Philadelphia at 7 P. M. only.

SLEEPING CARS for New York on 7 P. M. train daily.

Through Tickets to Philadelphia, New York, or Boston, can be had at the Station Office at all hours in the day, as well as at the new office in the Bankers' and Brokers' Telegraph Line, No. 848 Pennsylvania avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets.

See Baltimore and Ohio Railroad advertisement and schedule between Washington, Baltimore, Annapolis, and the West.

J. L. WILSON, Master of Transportation.
L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent.

2 25 tf GEO. S. KOONTZ, Agent, Washington.

FAST FREIGHT LINE, VIA NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, to Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Centralia, and all points on Lehigh Valley Railroad and its branches.

By new arrangements, perfected this day, this road is enabled to give increased despatch to merchandise consigned to the above named points.

Goods delivered at the Through Freight Depot, S. E. corner of FRONT and NOBLE Streets, Before 5 P. M., will reach Wilkesbarre, Mount Carmel, Mahanoy City, and the other stations in Mahanoy and Wyoming valleys before 11 A. M. of the succeeding day.

[7 25] ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE No. 320 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.

2 27] JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the Interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas. Summer Arrangement of Passenger Trains, Monday, May 4, 1868, leaving the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATIONS.—At 7:30 A. M., for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.—At 8:15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at Harrisburg with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:05 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:30 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M., arrives in Reading at 8:00 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.

Market train, with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon for Pottsville and all Way Stations; leaves Pottsville at 7 A. M. for Philadelphia and all other Way Stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M.; leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8:00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:45 and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6:30 A. M., 1:00, and 5:45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.—Passengers for Collegeville take 7:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Collegeville at 7:01 A. M. and 1:39 P. M. stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.—Leaves New York at 9 A. M., 5:00 and 8:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1 A. M., 1:50 and 10:10 P. M., and connect at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg, on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 8 and 8:25 A. M., 9:35 P. M., passing Reading at 4:40 and 7:05 A. M., and 11:40 P. M., arriving at New York, 10:10 and 11:45 A. M., and 6:00 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30, 11:00 A. M., and 7:15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7:35 A. M. and 1:40 and 4:35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—Trains leave Auburn at 7:35 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:45 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 8:25 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:40 A. M., and 5:35 P. M.

TICKETS.—Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for day only, are sold at Reading and Intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 237 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicholls, General Superintendent, Reading.

Commutation Ticket at 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

Mileage Tickets, good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $62 50 each, for families and firms.

Season Tickets, for three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

Clergymen residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

Freight Trains leave Philadelphia daily at 5:30 A. M., 12:45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

Mails close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for its principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect Baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT MAY 11, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

The Pennsylvania Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	10:00 A. M.
Fast Line	12:00 M.
Erie Express	12:00 M.
Paoli Accom. Nos. 2, 3, and 4	1:00, 6:00 and 10:20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail	11:15 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11:15 P. M.
Accommodation	11:30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5:00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	1:25 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7:10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	8:20 A. M.
Erie Mail	7:10 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Fast Line	9:35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:30 P. M.
Erie Express	3:00 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, Nos. 2 and 4	3:30 and 7:10 P. M.
Day Express	5:00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:50 P. M.

For further info mation apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street,
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD—TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9:00, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3½, 4, 5, 5½, 6:10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 5:20 Down Train, and 3½ and 5½ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M., 2, 7, 10½ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8½ A. M., 1, 6, 9½ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 8, 8, 10, 12, A. M., 2, 3½, 5½, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7:10, 8, 9:40, and 11:10 A. M., 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40 and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M. 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill 7:50 A. M. 12:40, 5:40 and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8:05 and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5:40, 7, 7:50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6½, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2:30 and 7:15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5:30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6:30, 7½, 8:20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6½, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

GET THE BEST—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARDing's Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bible in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.

WM. W. HARDING, Publisher,
17o. 820 CHESNUT Street below Fourth

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY LINES, FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES. FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 5:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation..... 2 25

At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express Mail..... 3 00

At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express... 3 00

At 3:30 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express..... 3 00

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 5:30 and 8 A. M., 2 and 3:30 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. for Trenton.

At 5:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 5:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and

AT THE SEA-SIDE.

OUR CAPE MAY LETTER.

The "Season" Well Under Way—Men of Note who Sojourn on the Island—Hops that are Over, and Hops to Come.

From our own Correspondent.

CONGRESS HALL, CAPE ISLAND, July 13, 1868.

Yesterday morning, a short despatch which flashed over the wires from Philadelphia caused every sojourner at this sea-side resort to fetch a sigh of infinite relief as he read. It imparted the momentous intelligence that at ten o'clock in the morning the thermometer stood at 90 deg. in the shade in the city. A glance at our instrument recorded but 74 deg., and the highest point attained during the entire day was 76 deg. If this fact was not sufficient cause for a feeling of relief, your correspondent is quite at a loss to know what would be. What with only 70 deg. of heat, and a gentle, refreshing breeze from the untainted sea, and numberless nooks and corners wherein to hide himself away, one finds life quite endurable here.

The genial attractions of Cape Island have duly impressed that portion of the world who are in the habit of frequenting it. Although that vague and indefinite idea represented by the words "the season," is not yet fully developed, Cape Island is both populous and lively. Congress Hall, the Columbia House, and the other leading establishments, are better filled than they were at the corresponding period of last year, while the cottages have their full complement. Among the latest arrivals of note, I found at Congress Hall the Right Reverend J. W. Beckwith, Episcopal Bishop of Georgia, Hon. A. F. Stevens, member of Congress from New Hampshire, and Hon. T. W. Ferry, of the same body from Michigan; Colonel N. G. Ordway, the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives; Senor P. Diez de Rivera, of the Spanish Legation; Lieutenant Commander H. C. Taylor, U. S. N.; and Charles Morgan, the New York steamboat king; while at the Columbia House are ex-Speaker Galusha A. Grow, and the Hon. Wayne MacVeigh, of West Chester. These gentlemen, and the ladies of their families, suffice to give the island an air of distinction, to which is added that quite as important feature, the highest development of fashion, by hundreds of persons of note in the social world.

On Saturday evening fashion had full sway and held swing. It was the occasion of the first "hop" at the Columbia House, and was in every respect an entire success. The elegant dining-room was crowded, and the evening passed in a thoroughly enjoyable manner. Mark Hassler officiated as master of the ceremonies. Hassler is the musical personage of the whole Island, having excellent bands stationed at Congress Hall, the Columbia House, and the new Excursion House. On Saturday evening next, a grand "hop" is appointed to transpire at Congress Hall, the arrangements for which, already in progress, will tend to render it an event of great eclat. By that time there will doubtless be twice as many people at the hotels as there now are, and every element of success will be at hand. The culmination of the social enjoyments of the summer, however, will be a grand carnival at the Excursion House. Leading personages of the Island, including both temporary sojourners and permanent residents, are seriously agitating the subject, and if they once determine to enter into it no expense or trouble will be lacking to render it the most attractive and brilliant affair in the history of Cape Island.

But what are all these fleeting joys compared to the rare luxury of the ocean itself? Indeed, when one looks on at the desperate endeavor which fair women and brave men make to divert themselves with the mazes of the dance, it is not without a measure of astonishment. But perhaps the whole system is excusable on the grounds that a safety valve of some sort is needed whereby the surplus activity and energy imparted by the air and water of the ocean may escape. Be that as it may, there is room for all, and each one can select the divertisement which suits him best.

OMIKRON.

OUR ATLANTIC CITY LETTER.

That Other "City by the Sea"—A Survey of its Capacities and Comforts—Notes by the Way on the Downward Trip.

From our own Correspondent.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 11.

Escaping from the heat and dust of the city, and taking the 2 P. M. express train on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, your correspondent formed one of a pleasant party bound for this "City by the Sea." As it had been some years since we had travelled over the road we were prepared to see some changes in the face of the country, but hardly as many as have taken place. The embryo towns and sparsely settled country of a few years ago, have been wonderfully metamorphosed by the opening of the railroad, through the facilities it has since afforded, presenting at once a picture of prosperity, thrift, and beauty, as we whirled rapidly along. Lands thought to be almost unfit for cultivation a few years ago, have been made to yield abundantly, by successful drainage and other proper treatment well known to farmers. And there are yet large quantities of land along the line of the road, waiting for some of our enterprising citizens to render equally productive and profitable. As places of residence we should much prefer the thriving towns of Jersey within a short distance of our city, to hundreds of Western towns through which we passed during the last summer. We cannot help wondering at the seeking of homes in the far West, when the East, taking the facilities of markets and other advantages into consideration, presents equally as great inducements.

After a rapid ride of two hours—up to schedule time—we set foot in Atlantic City. Before we reached this place a much more cool and comfortable state of the atmosphere was clearly perceptible. But once in the city, we were very sensible of the fact that we could and would be cool. As our rooms had been previously engaged, we were soon in snug quarters, and quite at home. In the evening our party walked to the beach, and in a short time had the extreme pleasure of seeing the moon, just past the full, rise on the ocean. The tide was high, the breakers rolling in splendidly, and the sight magnificent.

The grandeur of the scene was such that one might gaze upon it for hours without becoming weary. The moon-beams dancing on the ocean, the resistless rush of the breakers—now driving us farther up the beach, and again receding—the snow-white cap extending far out to sea, the distant sail just visible to the sharpest eyesight, all made a picture far beyond the reach of the most skilful painter, and profoundly impressing us with the power of the Maker. Too soon the growing lateness of the hour admonished us that we must leave the beautiful vision and further contemplations to a future time.

In the morning, after a cool and pleasant night's rest, we hurried out and down to see "Old Sol" make his appearance over the brine. In due time he showed us his face through the mist, all red and disarmed of his fierceness. Soon dispelling it, we fancied that he did not like our impertinence, for he gave us so strong a glance that we were glad to turn our eyes away.

About 11 o'clock we found the bath to be delightful—enjoyed by hundreds on the beach. We are not at all surprised at the thousands who leave the city, if it is only for a day, for such a glorious and refreshing "dip." Here we would remain for the season and enjoy ourselves to the utmost, if it were not for the inevitable dollars and cents. No employers of large or small numbers of workmen would fail to find it profitable in the end by giving them time, and even paying expenses if necessary, for a day's recreation at the sea shore. The workmen would be improved in ability, in temper, and in many ways which would tend to promote the interests of their employers. The slight apparent loss of time would be found to be really no loss. We hope to see some of our large employers trying the experiment this season.

We are somewhat favorably impressed with the capacity of Atlantic city for the accommodation of a large number of visitors. From the full trains which we were informed had been running for several days, we supposed the hotels and cottages would all be pretty well filled. But there appears to be no large crowd at any place. While the season has just fairly commenced, and all the houses are doing a fair business, there is yet room for many more visitors whom the hot weather will undoubtedly bring to the shore. Many have already engaged rooms and are expected in a few days. The air is bracing and dry, the bathing excellent, and the season never more promising.

ATLANTIC.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

Assaulting Policemen—A Female Pugilist—An Old Scamp.

—William Wisley, an Irishman, made his exit yesterday from a tavern at Emory and Sansom streets, in a drunken condition, and being rather boisterous, was taken in charge by Policeman R. Crummy, of the Eighteenth District. Hardly had the official touched him, when the accused struck him and knocked him down, and while in position handled him pretty roughly, during which the sleeve of his coat was torn off. However, Mr. Crummy regained his feet, and soon mastered the drunken individual. On being taked before Alderman Neill Wisley was held for trial.

—Policeman Charles Leyrer, of the Eighteenth District, on Saturday night went to the house of John Cusick, at Nicetown, and arrested the proprietor on a charge of assault and battery. Mrs. Cusick seized the officer by the beard, and tore half the hairs off his cheek. John also turned his attention to the officer, and together the belligerents managed to get him on his back, when John bit a piece out of his leg. They were both subsequently arrested, and had a hearing before Alderman Good, who bound them over to answer at Court.

—Mary Butcher resides in the vicinity of Sixteenth and Seybert streets. On Saturday a constable, while removing the furniture from a house in that vicinity, was interfered with by Mary, who prevented him for a time from prosecuting his work. He thought the best way to get rid of her was to arrest her. Alderman Hutchinson held her in $1000 bail for a misdemeanor.

—Louis Walters, aged sixty-one years, will be arraigned before Alderman Beitler this afternoon, on the charge of committing an indecent assault and battery on a little girl. The allegation is that Walters and the victim lived in the same house on Filbert street, and that he induced her to come into his room when he attempted to commit the fiendish act.

A TRIP TO CAPE MAY.—On Thursday, the 23d inst., there will be a grand excursion to Cape May under the auspices of the Enterprise, Morning Star, Amity, Teutonia, Friendship, and Decatur Lodges of I. O. O. F. Arrangements have been made with the Excursion House whereby every comfort will be secured to the excursionists. The excursion will remain on the Island eight hours. In the afternoon there will be a grand hop. The music is to be furnished by Hassler's Band, and, of course, choice! The price of tickets is $1·75; children, 90 cents; which may be obtained of the committee, or at the hall, southwest corner of Sixth and Haines streets.

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—Jesse Hart was arraigned before Alderman Beitler, charged with running into a car on Walnut street.

Davis Abu, conductor, testified that the defendant tried to pass him at Seventh and Walnut streets, with a huckster wagon, and finding it impossible to do so, ran into the car and hurt the horses' legs. Held in $500 bail to answer.

Louis Walters was charged with an indecent assault on a young girl twelve years of age. Held in $3000 bail to answer.

THE THERMOMETER.—The weather of the past few days has been almost intolerable, particularly was this the case yesterday, when the thermometer indicated 96 degrees. Last evening scarcely any air was stirring, and many of our citizens passed a sleepless night in consequence thereof. To-day, though the weather-gauge marks nearly as high a figure as that of yesterday—at 11 o'clock being 94—there has been a pleasant breeze blowing from the west. It can safely be said that the heated term has commenced.

SUICIDE.—The man named Lucas, who committed suicide yesterday at Camden by blowing out his brains, was a resident of this city, living at Fourth and Vine streets. He was about 45 years of age, single, and a furrier by trade. The cause of his committing this rash act is assigned to the fact that about ten days ago he entered into partnership with a gentleman, and that some interested ers had led him to believe that he was losing all the money he had invested.

A CHILD BADLY INJURED.—Yesterday morning a little child of James Campbell, residing on Main street, opposite Odd Fellows' Hall, Frankford, while leaning out the second story, lost its balance and fell out. In its descent it came in contact with the shutters of the first floor, and from that dropped into the cellar on a pile of coal. Though the injuries sustained are severe, it is thought that she will recover.

HEARING BEFORE THE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER.—Louis P. Stockdale, Daniel McLain, Geraldus Stockdale, and David C. Skillman, charged with removing whisky other than to a bonded warehouse, were before United States Commissioner Aubrey H. Smith, and waived a hearing. They were held in $2000 bail each to answer at Court.

A SAFE BLOWN OPEN.—Some time between Saturday evening and this morning, thieves effected an entrance into the provision store of James D. Ferguson, No. 12 South Water street, by forcing open the transom window over the door. They then ransacked the place, and blew open the fire proof, but fortunately secured nothing of value.

A BOY SHOT.—A number of lads were playing on Delaware avenue, below Noble street, when one of them, named George Cross, aged sixteen years, discharged a pistol, the contents of which lodged in the breast of Nathaniel Westcott, aged fourteen years. The wound is not a dangerous one.

DROWNING CASE.—About 12 o'clock, last night, Anna Shultz, aged ten years, walked into the Schuylkill from a canal boat, lying under the Wire Bridge, and, before assistance could be rendered her, was drowned. Her body was recovered shortly after, and Coroner Daniels held an inquest. It will be sent to Reading.

AN INFANT FOUND.—Last night, a male infant, about two weeks old, was found on the steps of a house in Colonnade row, on Chesnut street, above Fifteenth. The little fellow was taken in charge temporarily by Mrs. Major Delaney.

CASUALTY.—George R. Onimas, nine years old, living at No. 425 North Nineteenth street, was seriously injured this morning, by being caught under a lager beer wagon at Sixteenth and Vine streets. The injured lad was taken to his residence.

FATAL RESULT.—John Gill, who fell from a Ridge avenue car a day or two since, at Jefferson street, and was run over, died last night at the German Hospital.

THIRD EDITION

FROM THE CAPITAL.

Butler's Bill to Tax United States Bonds.

The Ku-Klux Klan Visit Memphis—International Commercial Convention.

European Market Reports.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

Butler's Bill to Tax United States Bonds.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—General Butler's bill to tax United States Bonds, introduced July 9, and referred to the Ways and Means Committee, has never been considered by the committee, and as there was no prospect of its being reported this session, Butler to-day got Delos R. Ashley, of Nevada, when that State was called in regular order, for bills and resolutions, to introduce it again in a somewhat modified form, but containing the main principle of taxing the bonds. Objection was made and a point of order raised, that it was a bill taxing the people, and could not under the rules receive present consideration.

The Speaker sustaindd the point of order, on the ground that all bills for taxing the people and for raising the revenue must first be discussed in the Committee of the Whole of the House. The bill was accordingly referred to the Committee of the Whole, which effectually kills it. This will probably be the end of all bills for taxing bonds.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

Afternoon Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 13—Afternoon.—Consols for money, 94⅛@94¼; and for account, 94¼. American securities generally easier. Erie, 45¼; 5-20s, 72⅛@72¾.

LIVERPOOL, July 13—Afternoon.—Cotton quiet; uplands, 11¼d.; Orleans, 11¼d.

LONDON, July 13—Afternoon.—Petroleum declined to 1s. 5d. for refined. Sugar firm.

ANTWERP, July 13—Afternoon.—Petroleum is flat, and nominal at 52½.

Disastrous Fire in Bridgeport, Conn.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BRIDGEPORT, July 13.—A disastrous conflagration occurred here this morning resulting in the almost total destruction of the buildings and lumber connected with the lumber yard of Tomlinson & Barlow, on Water street. The fire broke out about half-past 3, and raged with violence for several hours. The loss of Messrs. Tomlinson & Barlow is about $20,000. The fire was communicated to the barn and outbuildings of James Wilson, Esq., which were consumed, his loss being about $1500. Cause, incendiarism.

The Boston Hide and Leather Bank Defalcation.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 13.—Alexander C. Felton, who was associated with the defaulting Cashier, Martin, of the Hide and Leather Bank of this city, in defrauding that institution out of upwards of $500,000, was arrested and brought before the Court this morning, on the charge of being an accessory before the fact. He waived an examination, and was committed for trial in default of $35,000 bail.

A New Planet.

DETROIT, July 13.—A planet hitherto unknown, was discovered by Prof. Watson, at Ann Arbor, Michigan, on the night of the 11th inst. It is in the constellation Capricornicus and shines like a star of the eleventh magnitude.

The K. K. K. in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, July 13.—A hundred of the Ku-Klux Klan made their appearance at midnight clad in their usual costume, and marched through the principal streets, and suddenly disappeared again.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, July 13.—Arrived, the Steamer Guiding Star, from Aspinwall with $500,000 in treasure.

FARTHER POINT, July 13.—Arrived out, Steamship Austrian, from Liverpool.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 13.—Stocks heavy. Chicago and Rock Island, 108⅜; Reading, 95¼; Canton Company, 47; Erie, 69½; Cleveland and Toledo 103½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 87; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 94⅜; New York Central, 133⅛; Illinois Central, 138¾; Cumberland preferred, 34; Virginia 6s, 57; Missouri 6s, 91½; Hudson River, 137½; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 111⅜; do. 1864, 110⅜; do. 1865, 111⅜; new issue, 108⅝; 10-40s, 107⅜; 7·30s, 108⅞. Gold, 140⅞. Money, 4@5 per cent. Exchange, 10⅞.

New York Stock Quotations, 2 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	133⅜	Chi. & N. W. R. prf.	81
N. Y. and Erie R.	68⅜	Chi. and R. I. R.	107¾
Ph. and Rea. R.	94⅜	Pitts. F. W. and Chi. R. R.	107¾
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	90⅜	Pac. Mail Stea. Co.	100⅝
Cle. and Pitt. R.	94⅜	Gold	140⅞
Chi. & N. W. R. com.	79⅛		

Market dull.

THE CABINET.

How they Stand on the Presidential Issue.

The Washington special to the New York *Times* says:—

WASHINGTON, July 12.—There is much speculation regarding the attitude of the President and his Cabinet on the New York Democratic nominations, and numerous reports are in circulation (none of them well founded, however) that a serious disaffection exists among Mr. Johnson's advisers towards the Democratic candidates. There is no doubt, however, of the position of Mr. Seward and General Schofield. They both support General Grant. Secretary Seward will probably take no prominent part in the campaign, but his sympathies and countenance will be given to the Republican candidate.

The same may be said only in a more positive degree of Mr. Evarts, the probable Attorney-General. As to McCulloch's position, nothing further is positively known than that he utterly repudiates the financial part of the Democratic platform, and that he dislikes Seymour. Postmaster-General Randall is reported to have declared for Grant and Colfax, but authorizes a denial of the report, and adds that he has not made up his mind to support either ticket.

He states further, very significantly, that he cannot conscientiously support a repudiation platform, or any candidate with repudiation principles. Regarding the much-talked-of third party movement, he says that it would fail, inasmuch as it would result in throwing the election of President into the House, where there is no third party, and where Grant and Colfax are the overwhelming choice. Other members of the Cabinet are understood to entertain similar views.

THE CAMPAIGN.

A Democratic Estimate of the Result.

There is nothing so consolatory as confidence in one's success. But the New York *World* of this morning rather overdoes the matter in the following style:—

In canvassing the question with the delegates to the Convention since the nomination was made the following States are put down as sure for Seymour and Blair:

Connecticut	6	Delaware	3
New York	33	Kentucky	11
New Jersey	7	Missouri	11
Pennsylvania	26	Kansas	3
Ohio	21	Wisconsin	8
Indiana	13	Maryland	7
Oregon	3		
Nevada	3	Total	180
California	5		

One hundred and fifty-nine votes are all that is necessary for election, and in the above tables there are one hundred and sixty electoral votes without counting one of the Southern States engaged in the Rebellion. In the list of States given, every one, save three, in which a State election has been held in the last eighteen months, has gone Democratic. In all, the local elections have exhibited great Democratic gains, sufficient to insure the State for the Democracy this fall.

We have not counted Illinois in the list, but the delegates to the Convention declared that there was no doubt but Pendleton could carry that State. If it would be certain for Pendleton, then it can be safely counted for Seymour and Blair. In addition to this, the States of Alabama, Georgia, and Mississippi are certain to give a Democratic majority with any fair chance for voting; this will give 24 more electoral votes, and swell the Democratic column to 184. But the Republicans are laboring to exclude the votes of the States of Virginia, Texas, and Mississippi by legislation in Congress.

If the electoral votes of these States are not counted, then there will be in the Electoral College 294 votes, and 148 will be all that will be necessary to elect. The Democracy can then lose Ohio, and still secure a majority of the Electoral College, without counting any from the South; or, by carrying Ohio, they can lose Missouri, Wisconsin, and Kansas, and still elect their ticket without receiving a vote from the South. There is, therefore, every reason for encouragement to the Democracy, and the election of Seymour and Blair may be put down as a certainty.

The New York Money Market.

From the N. Y. Herald of to-day.

"The railway share market was firm but not very active during the first five days of last week. On Saturday, however, it was unsettled by exaggerated rumors of altered certificates of stock put into circulation by the forger Hoyt. The indications are, however, that the full effect of these frauds has been felt, and that prices will soon recover the decline they suffered in consequence. Money lenders show no distrust of their collaterals, and there will be no calling in of loans, as the bears have sought to make believe. The manner in which some of the latter have labored to create alarm is reprehensible, and there are persons uncharitable enough to say that these frauds are part of an operation designed for the combined purpose of breaking down prices and establishing the Clearing House for stocks, a subject which is soon to be voted upon by the regular Board. The whole amount of the frauds of Hoyt are roughly estimated at half a million of dollars; but it is by no means probable that he succeeded in getting away with so large an amount of money, only a few of the certificates for small amounts of stock bought by him having as yet been discovered under the altered denomination of hundred share certificates. The speculative feeling of the street is favorable to a rise in all the railway shares, and the large earnings of the railways and the abundance of money at 4@5 per cent. favors higher prices and a period of active speculation. Trade continues dull, and hence common paper is scarce, and the best grade is in request at 6@6 per cent. The currency requirements to move the wool crop have already been met, and the domestic exchanges are in favor of this centre. The statement of the associated banks of this city for the week ending on Saturday last is favorable to a continuance of the easy condition of monetary affairs. The deposits show an increase of $3,769,435 and the legal-tender notes a decrease of $3,591,397, against which the specie has increased $7,280,618 so that the banks are materially strengthened in point of legal-tender reserve. The loans have increased $2,201,777 and the circulation has been augmented $35,736. The following are the totals of the last two statements:—

	July 6.	July 11.
Loans	$261 945,931	$264 147 708
Specie	11 954,739	19 235 348
Circulation	34 082 446	34 088 202
Deposits	221 056 806	224 820 141
Legal-tenders	72 105,939	68,651,542

From the N. Y. Tribune of to-day.

"Money was easy at 3@5 per cent., with large balances offered at the close. Dealers in Governments are fully supplied at 3 per cent., and first class houses were offered more than they could use at 4 per cent. on miscellaneous securities. There was a considerable unsettling of loans by brokers, who were occupied throughout the day in taking up their loans and comparing their certificates with the transfer offices. At Boston the money market has been easy throughout the week at 6@6 per cent. on call loans. The Western papers all report business very dull and money abundant at low rates, but anticipate a revival by the last of this month, when the crops will begin to move to a moderate extent."

NOVELTIES IN WEDDING AND PARTY INVITATIONS.

A fine assortment of FRENCH PAPER.

CROQUET of every variety.

PAPER AND ENVELOPES stamped in color gratis.

JOHN LINERD,
No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street,
5 15 fmw2m Corner of Linden street.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN BANKRUPTCY.
At Philadelphia, July 11, 1868.
The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of NICHOLAS BALLIET, of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.
SAMUEL B HUEY, Assignee,
No. 32 S. THIRD Street.
To the Creditors of said Bankrupt. 7 11 m 3t*

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC.

BAILEY & Co

No. 819 CHESNUT STREET,

Have just finished a large variety
OF
SILVER ARTICLES,
Especially Suitable for
BRIDAL PRESENTS,
All of entirely new and beautiful designs.

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SALMON.

THE FIRST NEW ST. JOHN'S
SMOKED SALMON
Offered For Sale this Season.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
GROCERS,
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT Sts.,
6 16 tuthe PHILADELPHIA.

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Presidential Nominations.

Important Decision in an Extradition Case.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

LATER FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day. Felix M. De Nemegyei, Consul at Tobasco. Henry L. Warren, Chief Justice of Montana territory, vice Hosmer Lorenz. H. Coelleston, Associate Justice of Montana. Silas Ramus, Consul at Honolulu. Edward S. McCook, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Eighth Illinois district. Adam Rice, Assessor for the Tenth Pennsylvania district. Seldon Connor, Assessor for the Third Maine district.

FORTIETH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—A number of petitions for increase of pay were presented from officers of the army, which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Wilson (Mass.), from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to authorize the sale of a portion of the military reservation at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, which was taken up and passed. It authorizes the sale of twenty acres to the Leavenworth Coal Company, the price to be fixed by the Judges of the District Court of Kansas.

Mr. Trumbull (Ill.) from the Judiciary Committee, reported the bill in relation to the corporation, and the bill relative to finding indictments in United States Courts in late Rebel States, and the bill authorizing the temporary supplying of vacancies in the Executive Departments with amendments. He also reported favorably the bill regulating the times and places of holding District and Circuit Courts in the Northern District of Florida.

Mr. Osborne (Fla.) introduced a bill authorizing the Commissioner of Refugees and Freedmen and Abandoned Lands to sell certain abandoned lands in Pensacola. Referred to Committee of Public Lands.

House of Representatives.

Messrs. Schenck (O.), Hooper (Mass.), and Niblack (Ind.), were appointed the House Committee of Conference on the Tax bill.

Under the call of States for bills and joint resolutions, the following were introduced, read twice, and referred.

By Mr. Lynch (Me.), relative to the Navy Yard at Charlestown (Mass). Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

It provides for a Board of Examiners to examine the navy yards at Charlestown, Mass., and Kittery, Maine, and to report at the next session of Congress as to the expediency of discontinuing the yard at Charlestown and uniting it with the yard at Kittery, Maine.

By Mr. Schofield (Pa.) to authorize soldiers to select homesteads from the public lands. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. Mercer (Pa.) an addition to the act of July 4th, 1836, to promote the progress of the useful arts. Referred to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. Trimble (Ky.) appropriating $100,000 for the erection of a custom-house, post-office and court rooms at Paducah. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. Stokes (Tenn.) resolves from the Tennessee Legislature asking to be reimbursed for expenses in calling out the militia in 1867. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. Cook (Ill.) to provide for bringing suits in the courts of New York against railroad companies having their lines in several States. Referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

By Mr. Roots (Ark.) to amend the act making a grant of lands for the extension of the Iron Mountain Railroad running from Pilot Knob, Missouri, to Helena, Arkansas. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. Hubbard (W. Va.), resolves of the West Virginia Legislature requesting the passage of a bill to incorporate the Washington and Cincinnati Railroad Company. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Cavanaugh (Montana) offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Interior for copies of treaties made by the Peace Commissioners with the several tribes of Western Indians in 1867 and 1868, which was adopted.

Mr. Cleaver (New Mexico) introduced a joint resolution for the protection of settlers on the Cherokee neutral lands of Kansas. Passed.

Mr. Orth (Indiana) introduced a joint resolution for the better protection of life in the navy. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Clark (Kansas) offered a resolution requesting the President to furnish copies of all instructions, records, and correspondence connected with the Commission to negotiate the late treaty with the Osage Indians, and with all propositions made the Commission by railroad corporations or individuals. Adopted.

Important Decision.

BUFFALO, July 13.—The following decision by Judge Hall, of the United States Circuit Court, on a writ of certiorari and habeas corpus, in the notorious extradition case of Charles H. Baker, which was argued by Messrs. Swartz and Benedick, counsel for the Queen of England, and by Messrs. Fox and Parker for the prisoner, on Friday last, will be important to the legal profession:—

Judge Hall says that foreign conviction under the statutes of the State of New York does not render a witness incompetent, as the statute has reference to conviction under the laws of the State. The statutes of the State of New York provide that a Governor or Legislature may pardon a convict, and thus restore his competency. This would not be done in a case of foreign conviction, however. I am of opinion that the same result would be reached if the case was governed by the rules of evidence, as it stood previous to the statutes of the State, as a foreign conviction in the year 1799 would not render such a person incompetent. The following important questions of law were fully signed, but a decision on the first point rendered a decision in them unnecessary, although an intimation were in their favor.

First. That bail could not be taken under the extradition treaty, because cases so arising are not offenses against the United States, but simply under treaty. Second. The question as to whether the United States Circuit Court has appellant jurisdiction from a decision of the United States Commissioner. Third. How far the Circuit Court could review evidence on certiorari and habeas corpus. The prisoner was remanded to the custody of the United States Marshal, and will be removed to Canada on Wednesday or Thursday next.

A Sailor Beats His Wife to Death.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 13.—Captain Frank Wasway, of the brig Petrel, from Prince Edward Island, now lying at this port, beat his wife in a terrible manner last night, inflicting injuries which will probably prove fatal. He has been arrested and committed for trial.

United States Senator Appointed.

BALTIMORE, July 13.—Hon. William Pinkney White has been appointed by Governor Swann, United States Senator, to fill the unexpired term of Reverdy Johnson.

FIFTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON.

The House in Committee on the Tariff.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The House, by a large vote, has just resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole on the Tariff bill.

Presidential Nominations.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:—Charles G. Raimes, of Kansas, to be Consul at Honolulu; L. P. Williston, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Montana; H. L. Warren, to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Montana; Adam Rose, to be Assessor of Internal Revenue Tenth District of Pennsylvania; Felix M. De Nemegyei, of New York, to be Consul at Tabasco.

The Treasury Department.

Twenty-five messengers and laborers, male and female, will be discharged from the Treasury Department during the coming week, on account of the lack of appropriations.

International Commercial Convention.

PORTLAND, Me., July 13.—A great International Commercial Convention is to be held in this city on the 4th of August, to consider the various projects now before the country for increasing the facilities of intercourse between the interior and Atlantic seaboard, to urge the adoption of measure to relieve commerce of unnecessary burdens, and to secure unrestricted freedom of trade throughout North America. Delegates are expected from all sections of the country.

Drowned.

BINGHAMTON, July 13.—A boy named John Connor, was drowned on Saturday afternoon, while bathing in the Susquehanna river, near this city.

John M. Crandall was also drowned while bathing in the Susquehanna river, near Kirkwood, in Broome county. His body was found during the night by the fishermen.

Seymour and Blair in Alabama.

SELMA, Ala., July 13.—A grand Seymour and Blair ratification meeting was held here on Saturday night. Several thousand people, including many negroes, were present. The meeting was the largest and most enthusiastic ever held here.

The Weather.

HARTFORD, July 13.—Yesterday was the hottest in fourteen years; the thermometer indicated 100 degrees, and to day stands at 99.

Arrival of a Steamer.

NEW YORK, July 13.—Arrived, steamship Hammonia, from Hamburg.

From Wisconsin.

PORTAGE, Wis., July 12.—The machine-shop of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad was burned yesterday. The loss is $50,000.

Cases of Sun-stroke.

BUFFALO, July 13.—Within forty-eight hours, ending Sunday afternoon, of the cases of sunstroke in the city seven have proved fatal. The heat to-day is intense.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 13.—Cotton quiet at 32@32½c. Flour dull and declined 5@10c.; sales 7000 barrels—State, $6 60@9 40; Ohio $8 50@12 75; Western, $6 85@10; Southern, $9 75@15; California, 10 20@12 50. Wheat dull. Corn dull; sales 52 000 bushels at 1·01@1·01½. Oats quiet, and ½c. higher; sales, 28 000 bushels at 84@86c. Beef quiet. Pork firm at $28 75@28 87½. Lard quiet at 17¾@18¼c. Whisky quiet.

BALTIMORE, July 13.—Cotton quiet and steady at 32½c. Flour dull, quiet, and unchanged. Wheat, Corn, Oats, and Rye do. Provisions advancing. Mess Pork firm at $29. Bacon firm. Rear sides, 16½@17c. clear do., 16¾@17c.; shoulders, 14@14½c. Hams, 21@22c. Lard firm at 17@18c.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, JULY 13

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$8000 C&Am m 6s '89	97	15 sh Penna R	52⅛
$1200 do. Wed'y	97	28 do	rec. 52⅜
$1000 Ches & Wal 1st	82	6 do	rec. 52⅜
6 sh Norris't'n R	68	200 do	52⅜
100 sh Cata Pf	30⅜	200 do	52⅜
200 do	30⅛	46 do	52⅜
50 sh Read R	47⅜	196 sh Leh V R	34⅛
200 do	47⅜	100 sh Phil & E	30. 26⅜
100 do	c. 47⅜		

SECOND BOARD.

$100 City 6s, New	102⅜	$1000 Pa 6s, 2ser	c&p. 107
$5000 do. New	102⅜	50 sh Cam & Am	180⅜
$400 do. New	102⅜	6 sh Penna R	52⅜
$200 do. New	102⅜	42 do	52⅜
$9000 do. New	102⅜	4 do	52⅜
$5000 Pa R 1 m	100	400 sh Leh Nav	21⅜

New York Stock Quotations, 4 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	134	Chic. and N. W. prf.	81¼
N. Y. and E. R.	69⅜	Chi. and R. I. R.	107⅝
Phil. and Rea. R.	94½	Pitts. F. W. and Chi. R. R.	107⅝
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	91⅝	Gold	141⅜
Cle. and Pitt. R.	95⅜	Pacific Mail S. Co.	100⅜
Chi. and N. W. com.	79		

Market unsettled.

FINE STATIONERY, CARD ENGRAVING, and Card Plate Printing in every variety,
DREKA,
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT
FOR THE SALE OF
United States Revenue Stamps,
NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET.
CENTRAL DEPOT,
NO. 103 SOUTH FIFTH STREET
(One door below Chesnut street).
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ALL ORDERS FILLED AND FORWARDED BY MAIL OR EXPRESS IMMEDIATELY UPON RECEIPT, a matter of great importance.

Drafts on Philadelphia Post Office Orders, Greenbacks, and National Bank Notes, received in payment. The following rates of commission are allowed: On $20.....TWO PER CENT. From 20 to $100.....FOUR PER CENT. From $100 upwards....FOUR AND A HALF PER CT